

Employees MAGAZINE

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY

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EMPLOYEES' MAGAZINE

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY

VOLUME 17

AUGUST, 1940

NUMBER 8

Paris, the City by the Seine

With the eyes and ears of the world centered on a now saddened Paris, for long the gayest and most cosmopolitan city in the world, and long the capital of La Belle France, it seems appropriate to attempt to sketch certain of the many historic incidents and places that have intrigued travellers, artists, poets and novelists, since the coming of the printed word. To tell all that might be said of Paris would require endless research, and many, many pages of print.

Part One

AS THIS is written the once gay, sprightly Paris, eternally young, with a population in the city proper of about 2,800,000 souls, sits sorrowing on the banks of the river Seine, the devastating hordes of Hitler tramping through her otherwise deserted streets, the flag of the conqueror flying from the top-most point of the Eiffel Tower, 984 feet above the earth, the tallest structure ever erected by man in the old world. Only a few days after the surrender of France to her hereditary enemy, a troop of German crack soldiers marched under the Arc de Triomphe, where rests the nameless hero-patriot, the French Unknown Soldier, who was laid to rest after Great War I.

On two previous occasions the Arc de Triomphe, erected by Napoleon as a monument to his own glory, became as it did a few weeks ago, an Arc d'Humilite. Through it marched in 1815, the allied armies fresh from the French defeat at Waterloo, and in 1871, the conquering Germans, passed down through the Champ-Elysees and through the Arc; silent, half starved men and women watching this glittering parade while dreaming of revenge. The wheel turned full twelve in 1918, when the defeated German government signed a perhaps too drastic peace settlement, that was later set aside by Hitler's government in the summer of 1940.

Paris is the capital of a France that embraces an area of 212,659 square miles, with a population of 42,014,594 in 1936. Then there is another France, located across the seas, scattered over a goodly portion of the world.

French Colonies	Square Miles	Population
In Asia	339,270	27,508,937
In America	65,419	592,651
In Oceani	10,068	93,165
In Africa	4,272,685	43,075,089
Grand Total	4,687,442	71,269,842

The French possessions in the New World include two islands in the Windward group in the West Indies, Guadeloupe, which came into French possession in 1634; and Martinique, acquired in 1635, the last noted as the birthplace of the French Emperor Josephine, who was divorced by Napoleon that he might marry Marie Louise, who became a troublesome political proposition to the Little Corporal. Martinique is also noted for its volcano, Mt. Pelee, which erupted on May 8, 1902, destroying the city of St. Pierre with all its 40,000 inhabitants.

French Guiana, another southern possession, lies on the north coast of South America, with Dutch Guiana on the west and Brazil on the east. The last American possession of France is the two islands St. Pierre and Miguelon, rocky and barren, located close to the southwestern coast of New Foundland and inhabited by fishermen. In the circumstances that now govern, with France subservient to Germany, the fate of these western colonies deeply interests the United States.

The France of the Old World that is governed from Paris, is a country of small farms, the average holding 24 acres. The people are predominantly Roman Catholic, but 1,000,000 protestants living in France proper. Until June, 1940, the government was constitutional in form, with a Senate consisting of 314 members who served for seven years, and a Chamber of Deputies with 618 members. The two Houses by an absolute majority elected the President to serve seven years.

The defeat that France suffered in June, 1940, was the direct result of internal weakness, she fell not in honorable combat, but in shame, the shame of disloyalty that had not only poisoned her armies but had poisoned her soul. France was defeated before a single Nazi column invaded her soil. For years she has been torn apart by selfish, greedy,

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snarling factions of political leaders represented by some thirty parties in her parliament. Her leadership, political, financial, business and labor, was alike corrupt, as has been said:

"An enormous bureaucracy, equally corrupt, rode the backs of the people, drained their life-blood. Industry was crippled. Taxes were back-breaking. Governments changed nearly as often as the moon changes, but the same old faces appeared. There were hard faces, cynical faces, greedy faces, along with the radiant faces of the visionaries promising an elysium of idleness and wealth for all.

"The day became one of grab and gimme and steal and cheat and plunder. It was everyone for himself, no one for France. Democracy had been defiled, made not alone unworkable but repulsive."

Disregarding Germany's growing militaristic machine, France in recent years turned to shorter hours of work and endless taxation for social improvement purposes—going soft as it were—when the enemy was knocking at her gates. It was not Germany that whipped France, she was defeated by herself, a process which began back in 1936, when her government was taken over by Socialists, Social-Radicals, Communists, and two score other breeds, all of whom had but one motive—political power and spoils. The war cabinet of Premier Daladier decreed (September 26, 1939) the dissolution of the Communistic Party in France, repealing many of the restrictive laws previously passed, but alas too late.

While America and the American people have a lesson to learn from France it is not our purpose to talk of the nation and her far flung possessions, or her woes, but rather to sketch lightly the background, the history of, and the soul of the most beautiful city in the world, the center of the world's art, literature and fashions. Paris not only draws on the Old World for visitors, but all the Latin peoples of Central and South America, look to Paris for their culture, the higher education of their children, and the *mode*. The once gay, lilting Paris, who for centuries danced and sang along the banks of the Seine, has seen dark days in the past, and while she now sits disconsolately and alone, like Niobe weeping for her children, the Gallic temperament has never remained long repressed.

Like London and the other great cities of the Old World, Paris is rich in historic churches. The one we will first speak of, the Cathedral of Notre Dame de Paris, is best known to tourists, its background not unlike that of Westminster Abbey in the British capital, and that of the Cathedral of Rheims where the peasant girl mystic, Joan of Arc, compelled a coward prince to become King of France, only to die later in a funeral pyre for her visions, and with the passing of years to be made a Saint.

Notre Dame, the cathedral of the Archbishop of Paris, was founded in 1163, on the site of a church built in the fourth century. Pope Alexander III, whose duty it was to humble the English King, Henry

II, for the murder of St. Thomas of Canterbury, and who was then himself exiled from Rome through the intrigues of Barbarossa, laid the first stone of the great cathedral. There is a legend that the site was previously occupied by two Christian churches, the first taking the then location of a pagan temple dedicated to Jupiter. It took a hundred years to complete the cathedral and for seven centuries Notre Dame has been intimately connected with the history of France.

King Henry VI of England was crowned King of France in front of its great altar in 1431, when but a boy of ten, later he was smuggled out of France to live a long, sad life in England where he erected many schools and colleges. A hundred years later another British-born personage, later to find a place in history forever, was Mary, Queen of Scots, who walked up to the altar at the age of sixteen to become the wife of the Dauphin, afterward Francis II, the eldest son of Catherine de Medici, who was himself but fourteen. It has been said of Mary that as she stood at the altar, tall and fair, in heavy blue velvet robes and a golden coronet, she appeared "a hundred times more beautiful than a goddess in heaven." Two years later her sickly husband died and the French chapter of Mary's life, a brief period of laughter and gaiety ended, and the widowed Queen went back to a Scotland made doubly harsh by the bitter Calvinistic preachments of John Knox.

Other great personages passed through Notre Dame with the years. Henry of Navarre, soldier, statesman, and it has been said, enthusiastic amorist, came in state to Notre Dame to proclaim his submission to the Catholic Church, this after the death of his sternly Protestant mother, Jeanne d' Albret. The cathedral was once hung with the flags that celebrated the victories of Louis XIV, victories that were followed by the revolution. When Conde died



The Arc de Triomphe

in 1687, Bishop Bossuet, the "Eagle of Meaux," whose fiery preachments sadly disturbed Rome, preached the funeral ceremony of the soldier who established French military supremacy on the continent of Europe. Another poignant scene found place in Notre Dame. Louis XVI with his Queen, Marie Antoinette, one day entered the cathedral with their young daughter, Elizabeth, the purpose that of offering thanks for the birth of the Dauphin, the poor little boy whose home soon became a prison and whose death is yet a mystery. Soon thereafter came the revolution of 1789, and Louis and Marie died under the headsman's axe in the Place de la Concorde.

With the fall of the Bastille on July 14, 1789, and the revolution, the mob invaded the cathedral to pillage and destroy. Carlyle, the dour Scotsman and incomparable historian, tells of the insane orgy of atheism conducted therein when the sacred vessels were destroyed, relics burned, and vestments turned into shirts. The mob had declared that in France there should be no religion but liberty. Then came the decree that Notre Dame was to be transformed into a "Temple of Reason." The image of the Blessed Virgin was torn out, and statues of Voltaire and Rousseau took the place of the images of the Saints, and a half clothed, highly rouged ballet dancer from the Opera, was carried in state into the cathedral as the Goddess of Reason. Before the great doors of the cathedral a pile of breviaries and Bibles were burned, but the new religion soon gave way to boredom and the sacred edifice became a storehouse for empty wine casks, following in a way the conduct of Oliver Cromwell, who stabled his cavalry in St. Paul's Cathedral, London.

With the coming of Napoleon a new era for the cathedral began and it was restored as a place of Christian worship. Then in 1804, Notre Dame saw one of the most dazzling and bizarre scenes of its long history. We will let Sidney Dark who has contributed much to this sketchy story tell the tale:

"With pomp and circumstance Napoleon and Josephine were crowned Emperor and Empress of the French in the cathedral, the Pope himself being compelled to journey from Rome to grace the ceremony. It was with Pius VII that Napoleon had concluded the Concordat that had brought the disorders of the revolution to an end, and restored to the Church at least part of its possessions and its rights. But whatever gratitude the sovereign Pontiff may have felt, must have been materially mitigated by the arrogance with which Napoleon made it clear that it was for him to command, and for the Pope with the rest of the world, to obey. Pontiff and Emperor met on the high road near Fontainebleau. The Pope, weary from his journey, was obliged to get out of his carriage and stand in the mud to be received by the Emperor. Afterwards he took the lower place in the Imperial carriage. Dumas has described the talks between them that preceded the coronation,



Church of Notre Dame by Night

(From a photograph)

Napoleon alternately cajoling and threatening, the Pope, immobile and bored, merely commenting *comediante* and *tragediante* as one mood passed into another. Notre Dame was very cold on the morning of the Coronation and the Emperor kept the Pope waiting, chilly and apprehensive, and at the culminating moment of the ceremony when, after having anointed the Emperor and Empress with the holy oil and having blessed their crowns and rings, Pius was about to place the crown on the Emperor's head, he was waived aside, and Napoleon crowned himself."

Supreme egotist that he was, Napoleon glittering with jewels, the Empress in a superb robe of white satin, went to the altar accompanied by a galaxy of newly made celebrities of the New Court. Napoleon's mother, a harsh-souled old woman of whom Napoleon was alone afraid, was there, and Napoleon's brother Joseph with his wife, furiously mad, because her brother-in-law had ordered her to bear Josephine's train. Napoleon and Josephine had been religiously married but two days before by Cardinal Fesch, her first marriage to Napoleon a civil contract only. As the couple ascended the throne, weighed down by their mantles, they stumbled and nearly fell, and Josephine who believed in omens and having heard whispers of impending divorce, left the cathedral sad and subdued.

With Josephine divorced, Napoleon on April 2, 1810, married Marie Louise of Austria. The Emperor saw ten years of glory after his coronation and then came Waterloo, St. Helena and exile. There remained one more service in the great cathedral for Napoleon. In 1840 his remains were returned from the lonely isle of St. Helena and brought to Notre Dame where the Church asked God's pity and forgiveness for his soul. There remains for Notre Dame, one even more sad yet forever sweet story to tell, not a story of kings, queens or emperors, but of two of the world's immortal lovers, Abelard and Heloise. Abelard was a man of thirty-eight, then a famous philosopher, teaching in the cathedral school, when he met the Canon's niece Heloise, a girl of seventeen. Seeing Heloise,

Abelard forgot his philosophy. He lived for twenty-six years after he fell in love with Heloise; years of shame, physical and mental suffering and persistent persecution. The story of these two lovers would have died with them if it were not for the letters that passed between them, and which caused them to be remembered among the great lovers of the world. Their ashes lie together in the cemetery of Pere Lachaise, in Paris, where a few years ago we happened accidentally on the tomb of that other saddened soul, England's Oscar Wilde.

While we have given first place to Notre Dame there are other historic churches in Paris worthy of mention. Sitting astride the Rue Royale, the Boulevard Malesherbes and the Boulevard des Capucines, is the church of St. Mary Magdalene, to the Parisian and the world, La Madeleine. The foundation stone of this classic edifice was laid by Louis XV in 1764. The original design was in the style of the Pantheon, but the architect, *Couture*, who replaced *Constant d' Ivry* in 1777, reverted to the Graeco-Roman temple form. The building was unfinished when the revolution broke out, and was recommenced by the architect Pierre Vignon, under the First Empire. Napoleon intended to make of it a temple of Victory, but in 1814 the work was again suspended, but was afterwards resumed under different architects and was only completed in 1842, two years after the body of Napoleon was prayed over in Notre Dame. The total cost of the church, which took seventy-eight years to complete, was about \$2,500,000. The church rests on the top of a hill and looks down the Rue Royale across the Place de la Concorde, which we will touch upon later. The site chosen was a graveyard where were buried the victims of the guillotine, among others the bodies of Charlotte Corday and Marie Antoinette, the queen wife of Louis XVI. Over the front entrance is a carved representation of the Last Judgment, and the great bronze doors portray the Ten Commandments. What was begun as a secular temple became a famous church for the worship of God.

The oldest church in Paris is St.-Germain-des-Pres, which still retains its original character though dating back to the eleventh century. During the revo-



Marie-Antoinette Leaving Prison for the Scaffold
(From a photograph)

lution the church was used as a manufactory for saltpetre for the making of gunpowder. The church contains some splendid paintings, representing scenes from the Old and New Testaments. In the westernmost Choir Chapel is a monument to James, Duke of Douglas, a Scottish nobleman. Another old church, St.-Sulpice, contains some marvelous frescoes, notably three by *Delacroix*, St. Michael and the Dragon, Heliodorus driven from the temple, and Jacob wrestling with the Angel. There are other lesser churches, Roman Catholic, Orthodox, Protestant and Jewish, but it is in Notre Dame that the crucified Christ looked down for centuries, with we hope benign pity, on the pompous vanities and tawdry theatricals as well as the kneeling penitents of France.

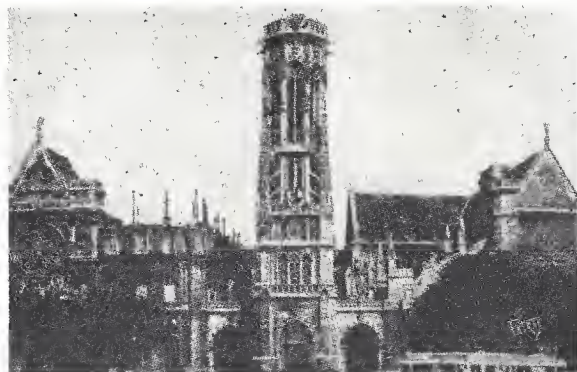
(Part Two will appear in the September Issue)

Run of the Mine

Living Within Income

ON October 19, 1932, Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt in a campaign address delivered at Pittsburgh, said:

"The credit of the family depends chiefly on whether that family is living within its income. And that is equally true of the nation. If the nation is living within its income, its credit is good. If, in some crisis, it lives beyond its income for a year or two, it can usually borrow temporarily at reasonable rates. But if, like a spendthrift, it throws discretion to the winds, and is willing to make no sacrifice at all in its spending; if it extends its taxing to the limit of the people's power to pay and continues to pile up deficits, then it is on the road to bankruptcy. . . . I am as certain as mortal man can be certain of anything in the future, that from the moment you and I set our hands openly and frankly and courageously to that problem, we shall have



Church of St. Germain L'Auxerrois
(From a photograph)

reached the end of our long, hard, downward road. We shall have started on the upward trail. We shall have built for economic recovery on a firm footing, on a path that is broad, true and straight. Join me, let's go!"

Did we go, and where? The story of where and how far we went, like that of "One-way Corrigan," who pulled out of Floyd Bennett Field, New York, on July 17, 1938, to go to Los Angeles, and who landed in Baldonell Airfield, Dublin, Ireland, next day, is told in the following Associated Press release from Washington on July 2nd last:

"The treasury hung up a new *peace time spending record* of \$9,666,085,539 in the fiscal year which ended Sunday, and moved into a new year of defense costs expected to raise the budget to more than \$11,000,000,000.

"Final figures on the last fiscal year, made public today, showed that revenues totaled \$5,924,836,402, leaving a deficit of \$3,741,249,136.

"The deficit, the tenth in a row, has been exceeded only twice in peace time—1935 and 1936. For the ten fiscal years these deficits were: 1931, \$901,959,000; 1932, \$2,942,051,000; 1933, \$2,245,453,000; 1934, \$3,255,393,000; 1935, \$3,782,966,000; 1936, \$4,952,929,000 (Swollen by soldiers' bonus payment); 1937, \$3,252,540,000; 1938, \$1,449,626,000, and 1939, \$3,600,514,000."

Congress has increased the national debt limit to \$49,000,000,000 and the President and Congress are as busy as ants devising new and additional taxes, not alone for defense purposes, but to carry on the extravagances of government that Mr. Roosevelt so stoutly protested while campaigning for the Presidency, and which he entered into less than six months after making his Pittsburgh speech.

The Party Platform and The Guffey Act

THE Democratic party in its recently adopted platform made this *touching* reference to the Coal Industry:

"The production of coal is one of our most important basic industries. Stability of production, employment, distribution and price are indispensable to the public welfare. We pledge continuation of the federal bituminous coal stabilization act, and sympathetic consideration of the application of similar legislation to the anthracite coal industry, in order to provide additional protection for the owners, miners and consumers of hard coal."

What are the facts? The Bituminous Coal Act took effect on April 26, 1937, over three years ago, the taxing provision effective on and after June 1,

1937. Since June 1, 1937, the bituminous mines of the nation have produced approximately 1,175,290,000 tons of coal on which was collected an excise tax of one cent per ton, or approximately \$11,750,000.00, all of which went to maintain a veritable army of bureaucrats scattered from Washington, D. C. to Seattle, Washington, a large number of the offices recently closed—just as a schedule of prices is again being promised.

Certainly if extensive office forces are not wanted now they were not needed in the past three years, except to dissipate the \$11,750,000.00 extorted from a bankrupt coal industry.

But the \$11,750,000.00 was not all the industry was compelled to fork up. It has contributed many railway mail carloads of involved reports and spent further hundreds of thousands of dollars in District Board expenses, in travel expenses and time attending futile meetings.

We are just a trifle interested in the workings of this piece of legal malpractice, The Union Pacific Coal Company having contributed, up to July 1, 1940, approximately \$95,560.00 in excise taxes, plus District Board assessments, travel expenses and at least a goodly portion of a railway mail carload of futile reports—and we are not even in the commercial business and *have nothing to be saved from*. In reply to the platform promises we can only say spare us "additional protection."

Coal Versus Hydro-Electric Power

ON October 16, 1939, Mr. Walter W. R. May, Director of Industrial Development, Portland, General Electric Company, in discussing the Bonneville power project said:

" * * * Power at \$14.50 per kw.-yr. at Bonneville Dam is equal to 1.65 mills per kw.-hr., 8760 hours to the year, on 100 per cent load factor. Power at \$17.50 kw.-yr. on the transmission line is 2 mills per kw.-hr. on the transmission line or at 1.65 mills at the dam is \$1.65 per 1000 kw.-hr. * * * "

" * * * At the present rates of \$14.50 and \$17.50 kw.-yr. respectively at dam and on transmission lines, Bonneville power is the cheapest power at wholesale in the United States or Canada where a large demand and high load factor are possible. I repeat and emphasize that this is so because the rate is based on only four-sevenths of the cost of the project, three-sevenths being a proper gift to the people in the name of navigation, and because the project will not have to earn any taxes whatever and will pay interest at a low rate on only part of the investment. * * * "

"Four-sevenths of the investment—no taxes whatever, and interest at a low rate on only part of the investment," therein lies the nub of the project. Mr. May might well have added that the Federal Government never forecloses its own babies, even when no returns are made. Foreclosures are reserved for the homeowners who borrow from the government to build a home, when he cannot pay all taxes, and interest and sinking fund on the entire sum borrowed.

A Big Troop Movement

This year will see the heaviest peace time movement of troops, regular army units, and National Guard organizations, that has occurred for years. The movement in the Western district will include what is known as the Second, Third and Fourth Armies.

(Please turn to page 327)

Claims and Counter Claims

THE nation has just listened to the two National Party Conventions, the Republican Convention held in Philadelphia, the Democratic Convention held in Chicago. The redundant orators speaking from both Conventions made many extremely conflicting statements regarding national income, public expenses, unemployment, etc. In the last analysis the facts and not oratory will be the governing factor, and we commend the careful reading of the following article reproduced by permission from "Round Table of Business," by Mr. Phil S. Hanna, as published in The Chicago Journal of Commerce on July 6, 1940:

"Also obscured by the excitement over the war and over defense preparations is a realization of how great the changes have been in our national economic picture, not considering the changes made since the defense program was inaugurated.

"We have had in our files for some little time a statistical compilation gotten up by the New York Sun and Published on March 2, last, which compares the average of the seven years 1933 to 1939, inclusive, with the average of the seven years 1926 to 1932, inclusive. Granting that the compilation comes from a publication which is anti-New Deal, the figures, nevertheless, have been taken from the same sources that the New Deal has used in citing its accomplishments since 1933. It provides so much in the way of contrasting the results of seven years under government spending and economic planning against seven previous years which contain four years of boom and three years of depression that we think it should be republished here.

"It is rather surprising to learn that the average of national income for the seven years 1926 to 1932, inclusive, was nearly \$10,000,000,000 a year higher than the average of the seven years 1933 to 1939, inclusive (Department of Commerce figures). The figures on unemployment for the last seven-year period have been well advertised, but how many know that in the earlier period the average was 4,820,000 (A.F.L. figures)?

"Leaving out state and local taxes entirely, which have been increased considerably, this compilation takes U. S. Treasury figures and shows that the federal tax burden increased 19 per cent in the latter period over the first.

"There has been dispute about the increase in public debt since 1933, but this compilation takes Treasury figures and shows an increase of \$20,985,000,000, against a decrease of \$1,029,000,000 in the earlier period.

"But probably of more general interest is the showing that wages and salaries were 20 per cent less in the latter period than in the former, while farm income, including \$442,000,000 of benefit payments in the latter period, was in that period 15 per cent less than in the former period. Without the benefit payments the decrease was 20 per cent. On the other hand, the cost of running the Department of Agriculture is up 414 per cent. The value of agricultural exports is down 48 per cent and the commodity price index is down 11 per cent.

"Weekly payroll of factory workers (Bureau of Labor Statistics figures) was down 12 per cent, while the number of strikes increased 215 per cent and the number of workers affected increased 291 per cent. The amount of new capital issues in the latter period was only \$629,000,000 against \$3,520,000,000 in the earlier period. Residential building was down 60 per cent and private construction down 64 per cent. Surprisingly, even government construction, federal, state and local, after excluding WPA projects, was down 20 per cent. Department store sales were down 17 per cent and freight car loadings down 28 per cent. But the payoff in the exhibit is the last line which shows that on the basis of Civil Service Commission figures the employees in the executive department of the federal government increased 38 per cent.

"Following is the detailed comparison, reprinted from the New York Sun of March 2, 1940, of the seven pre-New Deal years with the seven years since 1933. The authorities for each statement are given at the bottom of the table:

	Average of 7 pre- New Deal years, 1926 to 1932, in- clusive	Average of 7 New Deal years, 1933 to 1939, inclusive	Per cent change
General:			
National income (1A)	\$69,062,000,000	\$59,783,000,000	— 13
Number unemployed workers (2)	4,820,000	10,617,000	+120
Federal tax burden (3B)	\$3,647,000,000	\$4,331,000,000	+ 19
Cost of Federal Government (3B)	\$3,944,000,000	\$7,570,000,000	+ 92
Change in public debt in 7 years (3B)	—\$1,029,000,000	+\$20,895,000,000
Change in per capita public debt (3B)	—\$21.98	+\$152.41
Number of bank-failures (6C)	1,128,613	— 46
For the consumer:			
Wages and salaries (1)	\$46,700,000,000	\$37,300,000,000	— 20
Interest received by individuals (1)	\$5,200,000,000	\$4,900,000,000	— 6
Dividends received by individuals (1)	\$4,860,000,000	\$3,740,000,000	— 23
For the farmer:			
Cash income from sales (4)	\$9,043,000,000	\$7,255,000,000	— 20
Benefit payments from Federal Government (4)	\$442,000,000
Total farm income (4)	\$9,043,000,000	\$7,697,000,000	— 15
Cost of running Department of Agriculture (4)	\$161,738,000	\$831,455,000	+414
Value of agricultural exports (1)	\$1,420,000,000	\$738,000,000	— 48
Value of agricultural imports (4)	\$1,729,000,000	\$1,074,000,000	— 38
Commodity price index (5D)	\$87.3	\$77.7	— 11
For labor:			
Weekly pay roll of factory workers (5)	\$169,252,000	\$148,334,000	— 12
Total nonagricultural employment (5J)	33,822,000	32,135,000	— 5
Number of strikes (5)	795	2,505	+215
Number of workers affected (5)	301,600	1,176,500	+291
For business and industry:			
Index of industrial production (6E)	98	93	— 5
Average of 60 bond prices (7G)	93.8	85.4	— 9
Index of 420 common stocks (7D)	122	87	— 29
Amount of new capital issues (8)	\$3,520,000,000	\$629,000,000	— 82
All exports, dollar value (1)	\$3,990,000,000	\$2,597,000,000	— 35
All imports, dollar value (1)	\$3,369,000,000	\$2,134,000,000	— 37
Dividends paid by corporations (10F)	\$7,277,000,000	\$5,961,000,000	— 18
Residential building index (6E)	79	32	— 60
Private construction (1)	\$6,410,000,000	\$2,322,000,000	— 64
Government construction, Federal, State, local (1H)	2,357,000,000	1,890,000,000	— 20
Department-store sales (1)	3,931,494,000	3,256,389,000	— 17
Cars of revenue freight loaded (9)	45,766,000	32,844,000	— 28
For the Federal jobholder: Number employed			
in executive department (11)	558,300	771,830	+ 38

Sources: (1) Department of Commerce. (2) American Federation of Labor. (3) U. S. Treasury Department. (4) Department of Agriculture. (5) Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor. (6) Federal Reserve System. (7) Standard Statistics. (8) Commercial and Financial Chronicle adjusted by the Federal Reserve to eliminate investment trusts and holding companies up to 1930. (9) Association of American Railroads. (10) Bureau of Internal Revenue. (11) U. S. Civil Service Commission.

Notes.—(A) Figures for 1926, 1927, and 1928, unavailable at Department of Commerce, supplied by National Bureau of Economic Research. (B) Fiscal years. (C) Technically, bank suspensions. (D) 1926 average equals 100. (E) 1923-25 average equals 100. (F) Figures for 7-year periods unavailable, comparison is for 5-year periods. (G) Priced from average yields. (H) Excludes Work Projects Administration. (J) Excludes all work relief.

Real Betterments Come Slowly

The majority of the difficulties that the world and individuals suffer from, are brought about by too sudden changes from long established customs, conditions and methods. When wealth comes to the individual over night he or she too frequently cuts loose from their moorings, to indulge in a welter of activities that they have been insulated against by nature, with the result that disaster too frequently overtakes them. If the first generation survives the shock of sudden change, their children frequently run to extremes; first extravagance and disorder, and then back to privation, hence the old saying "Three generations between shirt-sleeves and shirt-sleeves."

Madam Nature has set up certain rules for the government of her children and when they are broken, reaction sets in. All night carousals usually bring "The morning after!" The Wall Street speculators and their lesser prototypes who sought to make a fortune by stock speculation in 1929, woke up in October of that year with a large headache and the hangover yet remains with many.

Labor has been no exception to the rule and the disaster that has recently overtaken France is now being traced to the extravagances of its "popular-front" government adopted in 1936, much of which ran parallel to what has been done in the United States. In 1938, Prime Minister M. Daladier, and Minister of Finance M. Reynaud, made a general report to President LeBrun of France, from which we quote:

"It is our profound conviction that, fundamentally, *the economics question is predominant*. . . . Public expenditure has multiplied, and this multiplication of expenditure cannot be explained by the armaments race alone, for it is the antecedent to it and has not fallen off since. Actually, *that part of the French population which creates wealth . . . is continually diminishing, while that part which . . . lives on the State is ceaselessly growing*. . . .

"If the country wishes to rehabilitate its position, *it will have to produce more* in order to maintain its standard of living. *That everyone should work more and that the State should spend less—for ourselves, we see only this formula for salvation*. . . . In 1936 (under the 'popular-front,' communist, socialist and radical government) the hope was to increase the purchasing power of the masses and to bring about an expansion in the demand for the products of industry. . . . The gravest failure, from which the others follow, has been the persistently low level of production. . . . Industrial production in 1938 is at a level 25 per cent below that of 1930. Railway carloadings are 35 per cent less. . . . In England production has risen to 20 per cent and in

Germany to 30 per cent above the 1930 level.

"If production is insufficient, it is primarily because its possibilities of development have been paralyzed. *The forty-hour week . . . limits our capacity to work. . . . The real spirit and willingness to take risks have been weakened*. . . . For four years the State has absorbed the whole of our national savings, mainly for unproductive purposes. . . . Tomorrow, if we do not succeed in achieving a real increase in the production of wealth in France, we shall be unable to prevent the purchasing power of the working class . . . from being indefinitely reduced.

" . . . The problem then is not to choose between preserving or repealing the recent social reforms. . . . The problem is to prevent them from automatically dwindling to nothing . . . *to prevent employers and employed, in a country which is still poor, from having nothing to share but poverty*. . . . The national economy must be released from the strangle-hold of restrictive regulations, and the suppleness, which is indispensable to its free movement, must be restored. . . . The five-day week of eight hours per day . . . has the enormous disadvantage of rendering machinery idle for two days out of seven. . . . *If our production is to be increased by 30 or 40 per cent, how can this be done without an increase in working hours*, given the fact that production could be increased by 6 to 8 per cent if unemployment were completely eliminated? . . .

"The State must do its utmost to restore *the doctrine of risk and profit as well as that of work and output*. . . . The important problem today is to restore flexibility to our hamstrung economy and to give it every chance to expand. . . . In the sphere of production, the wise course is to try not to do harm rather than to do good.

" . . . *It is impossible at one and the same time to continue the armament policy imposed upon us by the international situation and also a policy of great public works. No country can engage in such a gamble without deliberately sacrificing the welfare of the working masses*. . . . At a time when we base all our hopes on a rebirth of the spirit of enterprise we are justified in believing that commerce and industry will be able, far better than the State, to undertake such schemes as have a remunerative character. The repeated experience of the last few years has been that when the State raises 10 milliards to finance large public works, 20 or 30 milliards of private works were abandoned. . . . *Thus the State indirectly diminished the turnover of business*."

What came out of France's fine spun Communistic, Socialistic and radical theories of life and government? The credit of the nation was sapped by unwise expenditures, the workers listened to the siren

songs of French "New Dealers," they got shorter hours, a thousand privileges undreamed of fifty years ago—and then came Hitler with his devastating bombers, mammoth tanks, murderous mechanized cavalry, flamethrowing engines that burned and seared every element of opposition to his advance, and now France the beautiful, with her leadership in science, *belles lettres* and art, is lying prostrate under the heel of a ruthless conqueror who, banning churches, labor unions, secret fraternal organizations, and the thousand other activities that a free people indulge in as their right, put men, women and children under a straightjacket form of regimentation, making the state their God and the production of the most devastating form of war engines ever invented their religion.

There are but few Americans who do not sympathize with La Belle France. Her cities and fields have been fought over for centuries, and yet the indomitable spirit of liberty that intrigued Thomas Jefferson yet lives, and doubtless she will come back out of the morass of humiliation and suffering that now engulfs her, and which was largely brought on by starry-eyed radicals, a class that has been to the front in our national affairs for seven years, an element whose one compelling passion is for throwing out the true and tried, substituting therefor promises of green pastures and golden fruit for the age old command, "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread, till thou return unto the ground. * * *" There is food for thought in what happened to France.

A Big Troop Movement

(Continued from page 324)

The Second Army will mobilize around Camp McCoy and Sparta, Wisconsin, and will require 86 trains to move men and equipment; the Third Army will require 37 trains for its movement into Texas; the Fourth Army will be divided between Camp Ripley, Minnesota, with 50 trains and Fort Lewis, Washington, with 74 trains, a total of 247 trainloads of men and equipment. The 74 trains moving into Camp Lewis will arrive at the maneuver area between 10:03 A. M., August 4th, and 11:00 A. M., August 6th, a train every forty minutes.

Autos Strike Sides of Trains in 36% of Crashes

Of 3,079 Highway-Railroad Grade Crossing Accidents Last Year, 1,096 Were Caused by Motorists Running into Sides of Trains

Approximately 36 per cent of accidents at highway-railroad grade crossings during 1939 resulted from operators of motor vehicles crashing into the sides of trains, according to a report just issued by

the Bureau of Statistics of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Of the 3,079 highway-railroad grade crossing accidents that took place last year, 1,096 were caused by motor vehicles running into the sides of trains, resulting in 215 fatalities and 1,623 injuries.

Saturday proved to be the day of greatest frequency for accidents of this type, with 44 taking place during the day and 185 at night. The largest number of casualties occurred between 11 p. m. and midnight. During this hour 26 persons were killed and 180 injured.

In 124 day and 356 night accidents the crossings were protected by lowered gates, watchmen, trainmen, or audible or visible signals. Signals indicating the approach of trains were automatically operated in 75 day and 181 night accidents and manually operated in 13 day and 87 night accidents.

Of a total of 844 night accidents 339, or 40 per cent, were reported as occurring at lighted crossings. In 6 day and 198 night accidents the train was standing still, while in 108 day and 449 night accidents the train was moving at less than 20 miles an hour.

The weather was reported as "clear" in 163 day and 552 night accidents. Motor vehicles were reported as running at more than 30 miles an hour in 124 day and 440 night accidents. There were no unusual railroad operating conditions in connection with 244 day and 801 night crossing accidents.

The states with the greatest number of accidents caused by motor vehicles striking the sides of trains were: Illinois, 25 day and 91 night; Ohio, 20 day and 85 night; Michigan, 19 day and 66 night; Texas, 14 day and 56 night, and California, 13 day and 56 night.

—From A. A. R. Bulletin

Wyoming's Population

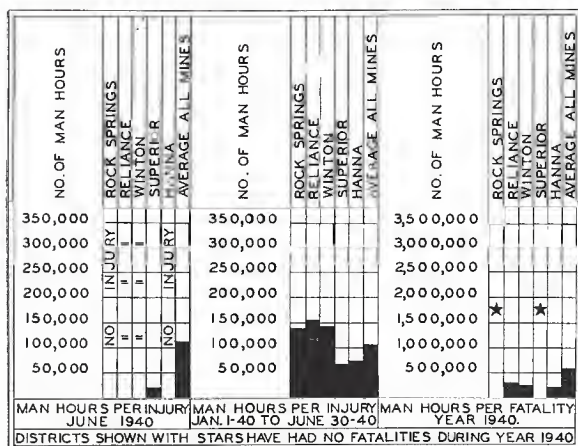
United States Census Director A. F. Lesley gives the Wyoming population as 246,780, and quotes the five counties of Teton, Sublette, Lincoln, Uinta, and Sweetwater show 42,121 persons, or 17.1 per cent of the population as shown by the 1940 census, Sweetwater County having risen from 4th to 3rd in population since the 1930 census. Sweetwater now can show 19,384.

Robert Wadlow Passes

That 8-foot 9 1/2-inches tall boy (22 years old, 491 pounds) Robert Wadlow, who appeared at our Rock Springs Store some two years since in company with a salesman of the Peters Shoe Company, died at Manistee, Michigan, July 15th, from an injury to his left ankle, infection setting in. He was a normal child at birth, and medical men attributed his extreme height from over-activity of the pituitary gland.

Make It Safe

June Accident Graph



THE first half of the year has passed and the above graphs do not tell the story we would like to have them tell. The most regrettable part is that three of the five districts have one fatality each and the man hours per fatality for all districts are only slightly over the one-half million mark. Three of our ten mines are still clear. Reliance is still leading the districts in man hours per injury, with Winton and Rock Springs a close second and third. Hanna is fourth and Superior fifth.

The injuries for June were comparatively simple and we were especially fortunate that the haulage accident did not result in a fatality. The conditions under which this accident occurred bring forcibly to our mind how the work of each man affects the safety of the men working near him, this especially being true of haulage. Whenever a haulage accident occurs, it is usually a serious one. It is of utmost importance that we keep our minds on our work. Learn the right way to do your job and always do it that way.

LOST-TIME INJURIES AND MAN HOURS BY MINES

Place	JUNE, 1940 Man Hours	Injuries	Man Hours Per Injury
Rock Springs No. 4...	18,249	0	No Injury
Rock Springs No. 8...	28,756	0	No Injury
Rock Springs Outside...	14,470	0	No Injury
Total.....	61,475	0	No Injury
Reliance No. 1.....	19,250	0	No Injury
Reliance No. 7.....	16,156	0	No Injury
Reliance Outside.....	8,064	0	No Injury
Total.....	43,470	0	No Injury

Winton No. 1.....	16,170	0	No Injury
Winton Nos. 3 and 7½			
Seams, No. 7½ Mine...	18,991	0	No Injury
Winton Outside.....	8,003	0	No Injury
Total.....	43,164	0	No Injury
Superior "C".....	9,667	0	No Injury
Superior "D".....	9,135	0	No Injury
Superior D. O. Clark...	15,631	2	7,816
Superior Outside.....	9,333	0	No Injury
Total.....	43,766	2	21,883
Hanna No. 4.....	19,103	0	No Injury
Hanna Outside.....	13,253	0	No Injury
Total.....	32,356	0	No Injury
All Districts, 1940....	224,231	2	112,116
All Districts, 1939....	244,719	2	122,360

LOST-TIME INJURIES AND MAN HOURS BY MINES

PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO JUNE 30, 1940

Place	Man Hours	Injuries	Man Hours Per Injury
Rock Springs No. 4.	128,793	0	No Injury
Rock Springs No. 8.	200,697	3	66,899
Rock Springs Outside	94,397	0	No Injury
Total.....	423,887	3	141,296
Reliance No. 1.....	140,021	1	140,021
Reliance No. 7.....	111,272	1	111,272
Reliance Outside....	54,978	0	No Injury
Total.....	306,271	2	153,136
Winton No. 1.....	109,046	0	No Injury
Winton Nos. 3 and 7½			
Seams, No. 7½ Mine...	126,154	2	163,077
Winton Outside.....	53,487	0	No Injury
Total.....	288,687	2	144,344
Superior "C".....	86,058	2	43,029
Superior "D".....	80,913	0	No Injury
Superior D. O. Clark	158,179	4	39,545
Superior Outside....	78,372	0	No Injury
Total.....	403,522	6	67,254
Hanna No. 4.....	146,874	3	48,958
Hanna Outside.....	74,518	0	No Injury
Total.....	221,392	3	73,797
All Districts, 1940....	1,643,759	16	102,735
All Districts, 1939....	1,533,407	11	139,401

Stanley F. Strock Wins Automobile at Mid-Year Safety Meeting

Rock Springs came through with flying colors when the Ford V-8 four-door sedan was awarded to Stanley F. Strock, employed as Assistant Pipeman in the Machine Shop at Rock Springs, at the mid-year Safety Meeting which was held, as it was in February, in all five districts simultaneously. Hanna and Superior were connected with the Old Timers' Building in Rock Springs by wire, and Reliance and Winton participated in the meeting by radio, the entire program being broadcast over the Rock Springs radio station, KVRs.

Joe Kelly, Sr., employed in Reliance No. 1 Mine, won second prize of \$50, and Donald Clark, Winton No. 1 Mine, and John A. Campbell, Hanna General Outside, each won \$25, in the drawing.

The meeting was opened promptly at 8 o'clock Thursday evening, July 11th, with the stirring strains of the bagpipes, the Kiltie Band playing from the stage of the Old Timers' Building. Following this, the Reverend Richard Lungren, of the Methodist Church, offered the invocation, and then Mr. I. N. Bayless, General Manager, took charge of the meeting as chairman.

Mr. Bayless explained the purpose of the meeting and described the hook-up among the various districts, and then asked the Hanna band to favor with a selection. The controls were switched to Hanna and the band played a memorial march in honor of Mr. T. H. Butler, long-time employe and official of the company, who had just passed away.

When the Hanna band finished, Mr. Eugene McAuliffe, President of The Union Pacific Coal Company, spoke from the stage of the Opera House at Hanna, his speech following:

"Mr. Bayless and my fellow employes of The Union Pacific Coal Company in the several districts:

"Before speaking on matters pertaining to Safety, I wish to say to all those who this evening are sorrowing for the passing of our old friend and fellow employe, and late officer of the Company, Mr. Thomas H. Butler, that I feel the same deep loss that you do, in the death of an old associate and friend. Mr. Butler was a competent employe, a considerate official of the Company, and a fine type of citizen and Christian gentleman.

"The tribute paid to Mr. Butler's memory by the Hanna band, with which he had much to do in past years, in playing a memorial selection in his honor before the beginning of the Safety program, was a fine tribute to a man whom we all held in deep affection. 'Tom' as his friends knew him, was born in old Carbon. There he began work in the mines at the tender age of ten, and it is in old Carbon he will be laid to rest. We will not soon forget him.

"There is something unique about this plan of holding safety meetings at Rock Springs, Reliance, Winton, Superior and Hanna at the same hour, all interlocked by way of that marvelous transmission medium, the radio. Mr. Bayless and Mr. Knill, who inaugurated this novel method for the conduct of a system safety meeting which was first carried out most successfully in February last, deserve great credit for putting the plan into effect.

"You will be interested in learning the number of employes participating in the contest this evening, whose names have been placed in capsules in the glass bowl at Rock Springs. The numbers of names by districts are as follows:

District	Names	Per Cent
Rock Springs	518	25.9
Reliance	381	19.0
Winton	338	16.9
Superior	511	25.5
Hanna	255	12.7

Total	2,003	100.0
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"The nearer we can bring safety meetings to the actual working places the more effective they become. Some years ago, before Kaiser Bill had run amuck and Hitler had read religion out of Germany, a large coal-mining company in that country held the men at the shaft bottom while an elderly employe asked God's protection during the shift. Well, Germany then ranked at the top in coal-mine safety, and I hope that the old Germany, with its fine sense of Christianity and human welfare, will yet come back.

"The real significance of the present arrangement lies in the fact that it brings all our people subject to accidents together in their own environment. It is in working together toward accident reduction that progress is made. Until our staff and our workers somehow decided to work together very little progress was made.

"Our real progress toward safer conditions dates back to July 1, 1932, the tenth year of my connection with the property. In that year you developed 43,452 man hours of exposure to a lost-time accident, and, although the improvement did not really commence until one-half the year was passed, the record for that whole year was 170 per cent above the average of the previous nine years I had been on the property, the 9-year average but 16,062 hours of exposure per lost-time accident. Let me say in passing that 1932 was the occasion of our first automobile award, when Mr. George Ward, in No. 4 Mine, Rock Springs, and Mr. Florian Avancini, of Superior "E" Mine, each won a car. Mr. Ward is yet in our employ.

"Here I want to go back to a safety meeting I attended here in Hanna on April 6, 1931, nine

years ago, when our record was still discouragingly bad. I confess I was then rather hopeless of establishing a decent safety record on the property. We had spent in the preceding eight years the tidy sum of \$890,664 on safety, without evidence of improvement. I took occasion that evening to say to you that the management was not receiving the cooperation that I felt we should have. You know we can all look back on our early days and recall our individual failure to cooperate with our own parents, our teachers, and others that really wanted to help us forward. I called your attention to the fact that you were, as the Irishman expressed it, seemingly rather 'fo'rninst' safety methods. You had opposed the substitution of permissible explosive for black powder, you opposed the electric safety lamp, proper timbering, water on the cutterbar of mining machines, the premium system on mechanical loaders, etc.

"Later in the same week and speaking for our organization, I said at a safety meeting held in Rock Springs, 'that with every innovation for betterment we have met with an undercurrent of opposition, that when the men find with experience that changes were made for their betterment, such does not prevent opposition to the next change attempted.' That evening I read a little poem, 'If I Should Die Tonight,' written by Ben King, the humorist. Let me read it again:

"If I Should Die Tonight."

By Ben King

"If I should die tonight
And you should come to my cold corpse and say
Weeping and heartsick o'er my lifeless clay—
I say if I should die tonight
And you should come in deepest grief and woe

And say, 'Here's that ten dollars that I owe.'
I might rise up in my large white cravat
And say, 'What's that?'

"If I should die tonight
And you should come to my cold corpse and kneel,
Clasping my bier to show the grief you feel—
If I should die tonight
And you should come to me and there and then
Just even hint about payin' me that ten,
I might arise the while,
But I'd drop dead again.

"It was then I told the Rock Springs men that if a mine workers' committee should by any chance come to me after my demise, and say, 'We want to do all we can to make the mines more safe and to cooperate with the management in every way possible,' I might

" 'Rise up in my large white cravat
And say, 'What's that?'
But I'd drop dead again.' "

"Well, happily the old days are gone and I would hate to try to take the safety measures since inaugurated out of the mines, for I know you would protest going back to the old measure of accidents and the suffering entailed. When the men decided to work with us for safety a change came. Let us, as the court sometimes says, 'look at the record':

			Man Hours per Lost- Time Accident
1923-1931	9 years		16,062
1932	1 year		43,452
1933-1937	5 years		61,165
1938	1 year		103,172
1939	1 year		124,369

THE FIRST PRIZE AND THE WINNER



Stanley F. Strock and his first-prize V-8 sedan. Stanley entered the employ of this company as an Inside Laborer, No. 8 Mine, Rock Springs, July 2, 1938, and is now employed as Assistant Pipeman in the Machine Shop at the same point. He is not married, and lives with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Strock.

"Well, I do not know how many of you love poetry, but the fact remains that, since I read Ben King to you in April, 1931, your man hours per accident have increased 674 per cent over the previous nine years' performance. Perhaps we should all read more verse.

"Now just a few words more before I yield the air to Mr. Pryde, who has done so much toward safer working conditions. Our record for the first six months of this year, 102,735 man hours per accident, is not so good as that of last year, and the three fatalities carry a real tragic note, but the fact remains that our men as a whole are really doing splendidly. Your record is admired and envied by mining men throughout the whole country, and the winning of the Sentinels of Safety trophy five times in the last seven years has brought you many compliments, yet we should retain a full measure of humility, not forgetting the three deaths, two of which in particular came to us as a distinct shock, one of which has resulted in a change in our timbering methods, and from the other an attempt to see that standing cars are kept within proper clearance limits.

"In conclusion I can truthfully say that I am very proud of the safety record established on the property since July 1, 1932, one which has proven irrevocably that the most of our problems can be solved by cooperative effort—not one-sided cooperation where the employees make all the concessions, but where both sides work continuously and impartially for a cause. I hope most earnestly that a man with a real safety record wins the automobile this evening; to those who do not win this evening, keep in mind that some man will get another car in February, 1941."

At the conclusion of Mr. McAuliffe's very fine talk, Chairman Bayless announced that he had been advised that the halls at Reliance and Winton were full, and he stated that the Old Timers' Building was filled to its seating capacity. He then asked Mr. George B. Pryde, Vice President, in charge of Operations, who was attending the Superior meeting, to say a few words, Mr. Pryde responding from Superior as follows:

"Mr. Bayless, the Superior hall, also, is filled to capacity, and I am extremely grateful for this opportunity of addressing fellow employees of The Union Pacific Coal Company at Rock Springs, Reliance, Winton, Superior, and Hanna, on an occasion of this kind, the presentation of the mid-summer awards for Safety, an automobile and other cash prizes, which will be made later in the evening.

"You have just listened to the very fine address of Mr. McAuliffe, our President, talking from Hanna, who preceded me. While I appreciate his yielding the privilege of the air to me, I find it difficult to talk as fully and interestingly as he, because in any address which Mr. McAuliffe gives he is most interesting and accurate in all his statements, and always has a really worth-while message.

"I want to pay a tribute, and say a word of appreciation to our President for the splendid assistance he has given the operating staff in the Safety work of The Union Pacific Coal Company. No expenditure we have ever asked for in Safety work has been refused. He is a firm believer in the conservation of human life, and his wise counsel and foresight have been of inestimable assistance in planning everything pertaining to Safety on our property.

"As I look back over the years at our early attempts at promoting safety work, it is not difficult to perceive the many errors which we unconsciously committed, and, of course, I refer entirely to the efforts of the managerial staff. That, however, is not to be wondered at, because safety in mining work was comparatively new, and much of the work was looked upon with suspicion by many of our employees, including some members of the staff.

"It seems to me that at times we placed a great deal of faith in slogans, as we passed through the slogan era. At the time we put these slogans into effect they seemed all-compelling, and the answer to all our hopes, and apparently promised much in the way of accident prevention. I am convinced now, in the light of our wider experience, that no slogan, however skilfully developed or sincerely applied, will take the place of a well-thought-out and intelligent safety plan applied day in and day out on the part of the management, and wholeheartedly followed by all of the personnel. Recognition of this fact, I believe, has been to a great extent responsible for the excellent Safety record of our company.

"Beginning with 1932, when the first automobile was awarded for safety, with similar awards for the years since then, I am sure that these awards have been a major factor in the large increase in man hours per injury. We know at least that, from the date we made our first automobile award, our progress in reducing accidents has been continuous. However, there are several other contributing factors which may be mentioned.

"*First:* The monthly safety meetings, with awarding of prizes, have been of material assistance in reducing accidents.

"*Second:* There is the growing realization among our employees that each one has a personal responsibility for his own safety. In any coal mine, where conditions are constantly changing, particularly roof and face conditions on account of the rapid advance of the working faces, with large-capacity cars hauled by high-speed electric locomotives, with the speeding up generally of all mine operations, it is difficult to supervise all employees continuously. It necessarily follows that each and every employee must accept a substantial measure of responsibility for his own safety. Coal mining is, and will continue to be, a dangerous occupation, and so a safety program, to be productive of results, must be a continuous one, en-

THE WINNERS OF THE CASH PRIZES



CENTER—Joe Kelly, Sr., winner of second prize of \$50. Mr. Kelly entered the employ of The Union Pacific Coal Company in 1900 as a Pumper in No. 1 Mine, Rock Springs. He has left the service on several occasions, but always returns, and is now employed as timberman and prop puller in Reliance No. 1 Mine. He is married and lives with his wife and family of seven children at No. 6, Rock Springs. Two of his boys are also in our employ at Reliance.

LEFT—Donald L. Clark, winner of the first \$25 prize, started to work at Winton on June 6, 1939, and has worked steadily without any lost-time injuries since that time. He is the son of Old Timer Fred Clark. Donald was married on June 16th to Miss Rose Marie Notar. He has just returned from a vacation, and says the prize award couldn't have come at a better time.

RIGHT—John A. Campbell, recipient of the second \$25 prize, commenced working for The Union Pacific Coal Company in May, 1911, having come here from his native Scotland. He is at present employed at Hanna as Watchman, and is a member of the Old Timers' Association. Mr. Campbell is married and has three children, two girls and one boy, all married and living in Hanna.

ergetically applied, with no let-down or time out for rest periods.

"Third: Safety is largely an educational process, and all educational work, to be successful, must be a full-time job. It is often a slow process, sometimes discouraging, but the ultimate results, both visible and invisible, obtained are well worth the initial effort. Surely there can be no higher aim among the personnel of any company than the safeguarding and protection of human life, and with the fine cooperative spirit given the operating staff of our company, a record of achievement has been accomplished that was not thought possible a few years ago.

"Fourth: Another element which I feel has entered into the success of our Safety program has been the larger number of employees who speak the English language. It is much easier to transmit

instructions to employees when they speak a common tongue. There is no doubt that, some years ago, the fact that many employees found it difficult to understand instructions was responsible for quite a number of mine accidents. When the employment of the sons of our employees started some years ago, I believe that this has been a definite advantage, as most of these young men were born in the vicinity of the mines and, of course, speak the English language. In this manner, the percentage of our English-speaking employees has increased remarkably. Seventeen years ago only 42.1 per cent of our employees spoke the English language, whereas in 1933, the year in which Superior first won the Sentinels of Safety trophy, there were 57.5 per cent of our employees English-speaking. And today the percentage of English-speaking employees is 70. This is an excellent record, and, with the continued employment of these young men, the percentage will increase. I am sure you will not misunderstand me as saying anything derogatory to the excellent service rendered to us by many of our old employees who came from non-English-speaking countries, many of whom are passing out of the service on account of age, retirement, and death, and I am not unmindful of the excellent service and the great measure of loyalty they gave and are still giving to the company. On account of the changing conditions and the difficulty of obtaining labor at our mining districts, and, of course, our desire to find employment for these sons and wards of our older employees, it has been found desirable to employ these young men, which, with the newer system of mining, has worked out very successfully, and I believe the increase in the number of those who speak the English language has been of benefit in our Safety work.

"I am speaking tonight from Superior, a district which, fifteen years ago, had a high accident record, and I believe it was the first of our districts to recognize that there was something tangible to the Safety program of the employing company. Not only that, but it was the first of our districts to receive national recognition by winning the Sentinels of Safety trophy in competition with all bituminous mines in the United States for the year 1933, and thereafter continued to repeat this record by winning it three more times, in 1934, in 1937, and in 1938. The fact that Superior was able to win this national trophy so many times, I am sure, was of great influence in having all of the other districts improve their safety records, until Winton, for the year 1939, was the successful contestant in the National Safety Competition, winning the Sentinels of Safety award for that year.

"As I have already said, Superior led the way in our safety work, because during the five-year period beginning with 1928, Superior was the first to show a substantial increase in man hours per injury. In 1932 Superior worked 73,726 man hours per injury. In that same year, the following was the record for all districts:

"Rock Springs	33,104 man hours per injury
Reliance	58,333
Winton	32,237
Superior	73,726
Hanna	47,155

And average for all districts, 42,452 man hours per injury.

"In the next five-year period, 1933 to 1937, Superior again showed leadership, the man hours worked per injury at Superior being an average of 82,908 for the five years. The figures for the other districts for this same period were:

"Rock Springs	46,460 man hours per injury
Reliance	61,703
Winton	74,684
Superior	82,908
Hanna	58,674

Average for all districts, 61,165 man hours per injury.

"During the past two years the other districts have forged ahead, with Hanna in 1938 showing 223,207 man hours worked per injury, and the average for all mines that year was 103,172. In 1939 Winton, which won the Sentinels of Safety trophy for that year, reached an all-time high of 289,272 man hours per injury.

"While I am complimentary to Superior for leading the way, I am not unmindful of the splendid records at all our districts today, and desire also to extend my congratulations and good wishes to them. While we have set-backs, I think that our direction in safety work is always going to be forward, and not backward. I am sure that not all has been accomplished that all of us may expect, and that all the employes and supervisory personnel of The Union Pacific Coal Company will continue to put forth their best efforts to maintain and improve on the splendid accomplishments in Safety."

The Chairman then introduced Mr. R. R. Knill, Safety Engineer, who, speaking from the Old Timers' Building in Rock Springs, said:

"It is in working together toward accident reduction that progress is made." These words, spoken earlier in the evening by Mr. McAuliffe, certainly keynote this meeting. We have been working together for some time, and for this opportunity we should all be thankful.

"Opportunity for accident reduction, as I see it, is in having a management that furnishes leadership and is not only willing to spend money for the necessary safety material, but insists that this necessary safety material be purchased and used. The other side of the picture is in having men who are willing to go along in an accident-prevention campaign.

"We, of The Union Pacific Coal Company, have these opportunities, and I think those of us who do not recognize that fact are becoming fewer in number. Some of us are slow to grasp the opportunity

at hand and, even after we do, our work has just begun.

"Only by sound thinking and hard work can we obtain the goal which these opportunities present—sound thinking and hard work on the part of every individual.

"I was especially glad that Mr. Pryde mentioned 'that each one of us has a personal responsibility for his own safety.' We should all realize by now that we control to a very large extent our own safety and it is the accumulation of every act of every one of us that determines the degree of safety which we, as a Company, can obtain.

"In closing, I wish to add my congratulations for the things you have accomplished and my thanks for the help you have given—as we think and work, so will we progress."

The Superior band then made its radio debut, and rendered a very fine selection, playing from the Community Hall at Superior.

Following this, Mr. Bayless turned the meeting over to Mr. Thos. Berta, who conducted the drawing for the various prizes after the capsules containing the names of those eligible to participate had been placed in the "churn" by Mr. Tallmire and the Auditing Department, the results of the drawing being shown at the beginning of this article. Mr. Berta was assisted in mixing the capsules and in the drawing by Miss Jean Orme, by Mr. Albert Carey, President of District No. 22, U. M. W. of A., by Mr. Allan Hensala, President of Local No. 2309, Rock Springs, and by Mr. Roy Sather, President of Local No. 2174, Rock Springs.

The meeting was closed with further selections from McAuliffe's Kiltie Band, and everyone went home with the feeling that it had been a very successful evening.

Keep Your Name Off This List

THE following men, on account of their having sustained a lost-time injury during the period January 1 to 30, 1940, were ineligible to participate in the drawing for the grand prize, an automobile awarded at the mid-year safety meeting, July 11, 1940. Meetings were held at all districts.

Oscar Brown, Rock Springs
 Albino Brugnara, Rock Springs
 Anton Drnas, Rock Springs
 Elmer Paul Schreck, Reliance
 William Legere, Winton
 Steven Babel, Superior
 Dan Borcich, Superior
 George Horbach, Superior
 Henry Smith, Superior
 Gaetano Temperini, Superior
 Lawrence Zelinski, Superior
 Joe McAllister, Hanna
 John Wakkuri, Hanna

Individual Safety Standings of the Various Mine Sections in the Annual Safety Contest

PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO JUNE 30, 1940

THE record for the first half of the year is on the books. What we have done or have not done is now history. Comparing last year with this year for the period January 1 to June 30, we did not do so well, the man hours per injury in 1940 being 102,735, compared with 139,401 in 1939. This represents a loss of 36,666 man hours per injury. The only encouraging part of our record is that it has been getting better the past few months.

We now have thirty-seven underground sections and five on the surface. All surface sections are clear and twenty-six of the thirty-seven underground sections are clear. No section had more than two

injuries, and six sections had only one injury each.

With the first of July we get a new start as far as being eligible to participate in the drawing for the car and cash prizes for the second half of the year is concerned. We hope every man working now will be eligible to participate in the drawing for these awards. This can be accomplished if every man will take the responsibility of his job. The section foreman in charge of each section should renew his efforts to keep his section clear, and with the cooperation of the men working for him, there is no reason why we should not improve our record each of the remaining months of the year.

UNDERGROUND SECTIONS						
<i>Section Foreman</i>	<i>Mine</i>	<i>Section</i>	<i>Man Hours</i>	<i>Injuries</i>	<i>Man Hours Per Injury</i>	
1. R. J. Buxton.....	Rock Springs	8, Section 1	56,917	0	No Injury	
2. Julius Reuter.....	Reliance	1, Section 3	54,082	0	No Injury	
3. Ben Lewis.....	Rock Springs	8, Section 2	51,338	0	No Injury	
4. Reynold Bluhm.....	Rock Springs	4, Section 1	44,107	0	No Injury	
5. Chester McTee.....	Rock Springs	4, Section 3	43,925	0	No Injury	
6. Arthur Jeanselme.....	Winton	1, Section 2	43,617	0	No Injury	
7. Homer Grove.....	Reliance	7, Section 3	41,097	0	No Injury	
8. Lester Williams.....	Rock Springs	4, Section 2	40,761	0	No Injury	
9. Richard Haag.....	Superior	D, Section 2	40,502	0	No Injury	
10. Dan Gardner.....	Superior	D, Section 1	40,411	0	No Injury	
11. John V. Knoll.....	Winton	7½, Section 3	40,285	0	No Injury	
12. B. W. Grove.....	Reliance	7, Section 2	40,229	0	No Injury	
13. John Peternell.....	Winton	3, Section 1	37,849	0	No Injury	
14. R. C. Bailey.....	Winton	7½, Section 1	31,626	0	No Injury	
15. Thos. Rimmer.....	Hanna	4, Section 3	29,799	0	No Injury	
16. Clyde Rock.....	Superior	C, Section 1	29,463	0	No Injury	
17. James Hearne.....	Hanna	4, Section 5	29,372	0	No Injury	
18. Carl A. Kansala.....	Superior	C, Section 2	27,860	0	No Injury	
19. Wilkie Henry.....	Winton	1, Section 3	27,580	0	No Injury	
20. Sam Canestrini.....	Reliance	1, Section 1	27,188	0	No Injury	
21. Andrew Spence.....	Winton	7½, Section 4	27,146	0	No Injury	
22. Ben Cook.....	Hanna	4, Section 4	26,124	0	No Injury	
23. Chas. Kampsi.....	Sup. D. O. Clark,	Section 6	23,597	0	No Injury	
24. Paul B. Cox.....	Sup. D. O. Clark,	Section 4	21,875	0	No Injury	
25. Marlin Hall.....	Sup. D. O. Clark,	Section 5	21,861	0	No Injury	
26. Marino Pierantoni.....	Sup. D. O. Clark,	Section 1	21,777	0	No Injury	
27. Robert Maxwell.....	Reliance	1, Section 2	58,751	1	58,751	

28. David Wilde.....	Rock Springs 8,	Section 4	45,717	1	45,717
29. Jack Reese.....	Reliance	7, Section 1	29,946	1	29,946
30. W. B. Rae.....	Hanna	4, Section 1	29,862	1	29,862
31. F. L. Gordon.....	Sup. D. O. Clark,	Section 7	25,291	1	25,291
32. Andrew Young.....	Rock Springs 8,	Section 3	46,725	2	23,363
33. Dominic Martin.....	Sup. D. O. Clark,	Section 2	21,882	1	21,882
34. Frank Hearne.....	Hanna	4, Section 2	31,717	2	15,859
35. Wm. S. Fox.....	Superior	C, Section 3	28,735	2	14,368
36. John Valco.....	Winton	7½, Section 2	27,097	2	13,549
37. R. A. Pritchard.....	Sup. D. O. Clark,	Section 3	21,896	2	10,948

OUTSIDE SECTIONS

1. Thomas Foster.....	Rock Springs	94,397	0	No Injury
2. Port Ward.....	Superior	78,372	0	No Injury
3. E. R. Henningsen.....	Hanna	74,518	0	No Injury
4. William Telck.....	Reliance	54,978	0	No Injury
5. R. W. Fowkes.....	Winton	53,487	0	No Injury
ALL SECTIONS, 1940.....		1,643,759	16	102,735
ALL SECTIONS, 1939.....		1,533,407	11	139,401

June Safety Awards

THE monthly safety meetings for June were held at Winton, Superior, Rock Springs, Reliance and Hanna, on June 28th, July 1st, 2nd, 5th and 6th, respectively.

A sound picture "Re-Creation," furnished through the courtesy of Mr. Arentson, Forest Supervisor of Kemmerer, Wyoming, was shown at all of our districts.

The Winton meeting was one of the largest ever

held there, the hall being filled to capacity. This was especially outstanding as many of the men could have started on their vacations but remained for the safety meeting. Congratulations Winton!

Superior D. O. Clark Mine was the only one ineligible to participate in the drawing and eight of the nine participating mines each drew for a suit of clothes award.

Following are the winners:

Mine	First Prize \$15 Each	Second Prize \$10 Each	Third & Fourth Prizes \$5 Each	Unit Forman \$10 Each
Rock Springs No. 4	Dave Mason	Joe Ferrero	(Clem Bird Ed Keranen)	Reynold Bluhm
Rock Springs No. 8	Matt Thomas	Blaz Bernard	(Thos. H. Smith Peter Flaim)	David Wilde
Reliance No. 1	Mike Davich	Robert Uhren	M. A. Kouris	Alex Easton
Reliance No. 7	Godfrey Orme	Nick Simon	Paul Chenchar, Jr.	John Bastalich
Winton No. 1	Michael Finnan	Shore McTee	James Hansen	Sylvester Tynsky
Winton Nos. 3 & 7½	Albert Volcic	John Jelaco, Jr.	Dean Carpenter	Thos. Edwards
Superior "C"	Wm. Dieu	Oresta Zueck	Joe Jones	Carl Kansala
Superior "D"	Paul Petrina	Melvin Dexter	Wm. Faddis	Anthony Dixon
Hanna No. 4	Moses Boam	Ernest Matson	(John Trahalis John Lehti)	Joe Jones
TOTAL	\$135	\$90	\$60	\$90

Suits of clothes awarded: Wm. Askey, Rock Springs No. 4 Mine; K. Uszenski, Rock Springs No. 8 Mine; Lawrence Webb, Reliance No. 1 Mine; John Tolar, Reliance No. 7 Mine; George Evanoff, Winton No. 1 Mine; Eldon Stottlemire, Winton

Nos. 3 & 7½ Mine; Tom Lavery, Superior "C" Mine; and John Adams, Superior "D" Mine. Superior D. O. Clark Mine was ineligible to participate.

A Word of Praise

The writer of the attached note, one of our Reliance employees, Mr. Joseph Kelly, Sr., who won the second prize in the Mid-Summer Safety Contest, held July 11, not only thinks it worth while to "say it now" rather than to "send flowers," but he also brings to our minds most vividly the changed attitude that attaches to mine safety as compared to that which existed in Mr. Kelly's earlier days. Mr. Kelly writes:

"I wish to thank the officers of the best old mining company I ever worked for, for the second bonus prize which I won at the meeting, and thinking back when I started mine work in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania, where there was no safety consideration or material, the march of progress is surely remarkable. And the breaker-boys wages, \$.37 for a day of 10 hours, was considerably different then than now. If you got cut or hurt then a red handkerchief was usually the bandage and a chew of tobacco the sterilizer and a bottle of whiskey the anesthetic and a coal wagon the ambulance. Oh, boy, did we understand first aid, and us "durn fools" did not care to learn. Thanking you for the progress, may the good work proceed."

Mr. Kelly's words of approbation will be thankfully received by every man, official or worker, who is striving to avoid accident to himself and his fellow workers.

June Injuries

GAETANO TEMPERINI, *Italian, age 48, married, machine runner, Section No. 7, Superior D. O. Clark Mine.* Fracture of the fourth and fifth toes of the left foot.

Temperini was running a mining machine in a room in the low coal section of the mine. The place was about half cut when a piece of coal fell from the face and struck him on the foot. This is a very simple accident and one which is easily prevented, especially where the coal is low and the pitch is comparatively flat.

HENRY SMITH, *English, age 39, married, rope rider, Section No. 2, Superior D. O. Clark Mine.* Contusions of the head, neck and back, also compound comminuted fracture of both bones of the left leg and dislocated iliac bone of the pelvis.

This accident occurred at the main slope parting. Smith had just brought up four empties and four loads from the Joy which was operating at the bottom of the main slope. He put the four loads on the loaded track and was in the act of coupling four more empties onto his trip when the motor trip, which had just been taken from the loaded trip, came back in on the empty track and hit the standing empty cars.

The motorman had apparently forgotten to

throw the spring latch for the straight entry track and when he reversed his trip to take it to the dumping station, it went back onto the empty track of the parting. There is a steep grade in favor of the loads, where the motorman reverses his trip, and when he discovered his mistake it was too late to stop the trip.

This accident should certainly bring to mind of each one of us the importance of keeping our mind on our work.

STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER OF CALENDAR DAYS WORKED BY DEPARTMENTS OR MINES SINCE THE LAST LOST-TIME INJURY

FIGURES TO JUNE 30, 1940

	<i>Underground Employees Calendar Days</i>
Rock Springs No. 4	340
Rock Springs No. 8	130
Reliance No. 1	124
Reliance No. 7	107
Winton No. 1	611
Winton No. 3 Seam	144
Winton No. 7½ Seam	359
Superior "C"	75
Superior "D"	312
Superior D. O. Clark	13
Hanna No. 4	38

	<i>Outside Employees Calendar Days</i>
Rock Springs No. 4 Tipple	3,533
Rock Springs No. 8 Tipple	2,113
Reliance Tipple	319
Winton Tipple	3,733
Superior "C" Tipple	739
Superior "D" Tipple	1,187
Superior D. O. Clark Tipple	886
Hanna No. 4 Tipple	961

	<i>General Outside Employees Calendar Days</i>
Rock Springs	2,845
Reliance	802
Winton	3,330
Superior	3,602
Hanna	1,705

Lady (to Irish waiter in station restaurant): "Did you say I had twenty minutes to wait, or that it was twenty minutes to eight?"

"Nayther, Oi said ye had twenty minutes to ate, an' that's all ye did have—an' yer train's jist gone."

Engineering Department

Outline of Discovery and Development of Coal Seams in Sweetwater and Carbon Counties, Wyoming

By C. E. Swann, Chief Engineer, The Union Pacific Coal Company
PART THREE

Shortly after 1900 it became apparent that Rock Springs No. 1 Mine, which had been the means of establishing a reputation for Rock Springs coal on the commercial market, would need to be revamped if it was to continue in successful operation.

A number of conferences were held by the operating staff to study the proposition. New ventilating and drainage systems must be established, calling for a deep air shaft; new ventilating machinery, and there were long return air courses which must be retimbered with treated timber on account of warm air circulation; a deep drill hole for pump discharge lines and extra-heavy-duty pumping equipment to be installed; also the haulage system must be augmented if the workings were to be continued to the dip in order to maintain the average daily output of 2,000 tons per shift.

This program would cost several hundred thousand dollars, and the coal to be worked, although eleven feet thick at the face of the main slope and of excellent quality, had an overburden of more than 1,600 feet in depth, and any advance workings to the dip would quickly add to this depth, as the coal seam at the face of the slope was pitching 22 degrees and the surface above the coal was beginning to rise sharply to the west.

Even at the 1,600-foot depth the heavy percentage of slack coal produced was becoming a problem where lump coal was the primary objective of the operation. This mine was closed in 1910.

When all the conditions stated above were taken into consideration, it was not deemed advisable to spend several hundred thousand dollars to revamp an old mine having an uncertain life, when a virgin field of coal near the outcrop was available within less than ten miles up what is now the South Pass Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad.

When it was decided to open a mine at Reliance, several preliminary railroad locations were run out, none of which came near the proposed location for the main slope of No. 1 Mine on the No. 1 Seam of coal. Finally the management decided the best location for the railroad tracks would be at the site of the present loading plant about a mile west of the No. 1 Mine opening, and the operating personnel

was instructed to get the coal from the mine to the loading station.

An inclined plane, over the surface, was constructed connecting the Main Slope at No. 1 Mine with the loading station at the railroad tracks. No hoist was available, and to try out the plane wooden or iron sprags were placed between the spokes of one or more car wheels on each car, which sprags extended underneath the car body and kept the wheel from turning, then starting the cars down the incline to the loading station. The cars were to be returned to the mine by mule haulage. It was soon apparent this method was not practicable due to the variation in speed between the different cars when coasting down the incline. Following this experiment, for a short time the mine cars were handled on the incline by a small steam hoist. The hoist method was superseded by the installation of the first endless-rope mine-car haulage system in the West, and this method was in use until the construction of a surface tram line to handle the production from all the mines in this district was completed in 1935.

When Rock Springs No. 1 Mine closed in 1910, there was released large quantities of usable mine material, and as mines were opened at Reliance it was only that this material gradually found its way to the new mines. The operating staff had realized for a long time that the 30 inch-gauge mine track was undesirable in high coal, under good mining conditions, such as found at Reliance, but the large amount of usable material and equipment released at Rock Springs No. 1 Mine could not be overlooked, and to a large extent determined what was done at Reliance Mines Nos. 1, 3, and 4 in the early days.

Under handloading methods, where almost as much coal was loaded above the car body as was placed in the body of the car, these small cars carrying two tons hand loaded were not so objectionable, but under modern mechanical-loading methods these cars would average less than 1½ tons, and were obsolete for use in any large operation.

When it was decided to open mines at Reliance, it was apparent that an exchange of land between The Union Pacific Coal Company and the Central Coal and Coke Company was most desirable, as it

would consolidate the holdings of both companies. Negotiations were entered into which resulted in the exchange of the Union Pacific Railroad Company's Section 19 for the Central Coal and Coke Company's Section 30, and the Reliance district was established as a compact mining unit.

The mining conditions to be encountered at Reliance were strikingly similar to the mining conditions at Rock Springs, therefore the mining plans for the new district followed closely the system found practical in the Rock Springs district.

RELIANCE NO. 1 MINE: This mine was opened in March, 1910, on the No. 1 Seam of coal, by a series of slopes driven directly down the 16-per-cent pitch of the coal seam, with haulage entries driven both north and south off these slopes. Coal on the north entries was over 12 feet in thickness until a dirty-coal area was encountered 4,000 feet down the slope. Coal on the south side varied from 12 feet at the slope to a 5-foot seam three quarters of a mile to the south. The seam at this point is remarkably free from faults and sandrock intrusions, such as found in the seam at Rock Springs.

Mines Nos. 1, 3, and 4 were opened up by hand-mining methods under the direction of the Superintendent of the Rock Springs mines. By 1912 air punchers had been installed in No. 1 Mine for undercutting the coal, which were soon replaced by electric breast cutting machines, and shortly after short-wall electric cutting machines gradually replaced the breast machines.

In the winter of 1915-1916 it was found difficult to advance the entry development work as rapidly as needed, and the experiment was tried of using the old air puncher machines in those entries most in need of quick development. Although they were able to push development work more rapidly, the operating staff at Reliance was chided by the Assistant Manager, and told that they were going back twenty years in their mining methods. As soon as the development work was far enough advanced to tide over the emergency, these machines were discarded, although a satisfactory coal-loading machine had not then appeared on the market.

This mine encountered a number of mine fires while in operation, some of which were caused by the mine workings intersecting burned outcrop areas, while others occurred from spontaneous combustion of the coal.

From the 9th South Entry, No. 1 Mine, at the Main Slope, a rock tunnel for drainage and haulage was driven to the slope parting on 8½ North Entry, No. 4 Mine, during 1930 and 1931. Through this tunnel coal mined in 1940 in No. 1 Seam on 9 South Entry and below is being delivered to No. 4 Main Slope to be transported to the loading station at the railroad tracks.

This mine was considered a very desirable property, free from explosive gases, and with very favorable mining conditions was capable of producing 2,000 tons of coal with single-shaft operation.

This mine was worked out and abandoned except for Main Slope pillars and the area of low coal be-

low the 9th South Entry in July, 1933. Extraction of the slope pillars commenced in 1938, and will be completed during the summer of 1940.

RELIANCE NO. 2 MINE: This was a shaft operation to work the coal seams at depth, which was never carried to a conclusion due to dirty-coal areas in this vicinity. After abandonment, this shaft was used as a water well to supply the Reliance water system.

A fifteen-degree-pitch rock slope was started January 1, 1914, near the loading plant and driven against the pitch of the coal seams to intersect the coal seams at depth, also do away with the outside plane. This slope intersected the No. 1 Seam at 1,290 feet, on February 1, 1916, after passing through coal seams Nos. 5 and 3.

During 1916 and 1917, a haulage entry was driven in the coal seam from the foot of the rock slope to a connection with the Main Slope of the No. 1 Mine, furnishing an additional air and drainage outlet for Mines Nos. 1 and 4.

RELIANCE NO. 3 MINE: This mine was opened August 13, 1910, on the No. 3 Seam of coal about one mile southwest of No. 1 Mine opening. The coal was hauled by motor to the No. 1 loading plant. The mine was opened on the information furnished by a single drill hole plus some outcrop prospecting. Experimental long-wall mining was tried out at this mine without much success. The coal seam proved to be badly split and the mine did not come up to expectations, and was abandoned in 1914.

RELIANCE NO. 4 MINE: (Now designated as No. 1 Mine, No. 7½ Seam) This mine was opened November 15, 1911, on what is considered a rider seam of coal at Rock Springs, located about half way between the No. 1 and No. 7 Seams, and was named 7½ Seam. This was the first place this seam of coal, showing 5 to 6 feet on the outcrop, had been found thick enough to work, and the original workings were more or less for proving the seam at depth, as little diamond drilling had taken place in this area. For this reason, this mine in the beginning had an erratic operating career.

The coal from this mine was delivered over the surface to the No. 1 Mine inclined plane by the No. 4 Slope hoist until it was temporarily closed December 24, 1914. The mine remained closed until the spring of 1918, when it was decided to reopen it to furnish short-haul coal through No. 1 Mine main drift entry, which had been driven through the hill to a canyon one half mile north of No. 1 Main Slope. From the canyon floor a level rock tunnel, to be used as a motor road, was driven 520 feet against the pitch of the coal seams, until it encountered the No. 7½ Seam of coal, and the motor road was continued in the coal seam to the location of the No. 2, or north series of slopes. The workings on this slope continued from 1918 to 1926, when a mine fire destroyed the haulage way in the No. 1 Mine Drift Entry. After the fire, a rock tunnel was driven from No. 2 South Entry, No. 1 Mine, to connect with No. 3 North Entry off the Main Slope in No. 4 Mine, and, when completed in January, 1929,

the mine was again put on a production basis from both the Main Slope and the North Slope areas, and has continued in operation since, with a daily output of 2,000 tons.

This mine was opened by hand-loading methods. Next, electric coal-cutting machines were installed, but it still employed hand loading of coal into pit cars. In October, 1928, shaker-conveyor loading machines were installed and coal areas in the old workings not adapted to mechanical loading were hand loaded. In August, 1931, scraper loading was introduced for wide workings, and since 1934 this mine has been operated one hundred per cent mechanically. When it was determined in 1933 that an increased output was desirable from the Reliance district, and that this would entail the construction of a modern preparation plant, and the installation of 42-inch-gauge track and 4-ton-capacity composite steel cars in all mines, the Engineering and Operating staffs were instructed to make a detailed study of the operating possibilities at the Reliance district, and determine the most feasible haulage and operating plan to furnish the necessary tonnage to justify the construction of a central preparation plant to serve the district, which plant would cost a large sum of money. The mines then in operation would not justify the expense, and it would be necessary to open up new mines on the lower seams.

As a result of the study, a surface tram line was constructed in 1935 from the mouth of No. 4 Mine to the new preparation plant location. This tram line is so located that branches off same will be constructed to the mouth of rock tunnels to be driven across the coal measures until the Nos. 7, 9, and 11 seams were intersected and new mines opened up on these seams. Coal from the new mines will be transported by motors through these rock tunnels and over the surface tram to the central preparation plant, which was constructed in 1936, having a capacity of 5,000 tons daily on a two-shift, 14-hour basis. The necessary track changes and new equipment were installed the same year.

RELIANCE NO. 5 MINE: When the rock slope described under No. 2 Mine intersected the No. 5 seam of coal, a crosscut in the seam was driven to the south, and from this crosscut a haulage slope and air course slope were upraised to the surface. These slopes were continued to the dip from this crosscut for 210 feet, when it was decided the coal was too dirty to be profitably operated, and the mine was not developed further. The mine was closed down August 10, 1914.

RELIANCE NO. 7 MINE: This mine was opened August 6, 1935, on the No. 7 Seam of coal, 1,000 feet east of the No. 4 Mine opening, by driving a series of slopes from the outcrop down the pitch of the seam, and directly under the No. 1 Mine and No. 4 Mine Main Slopes. The mine was opened for one hundred per cent mechanized operation in an 8-foot seam of clean coal, with haulage entries driven both north and south off the main slopes, with adequate barrier pillars left in place at stated intervals to con-

trol the air circulation, drainage, and any mine fires which might develop.

The preliminary method of handling the slope development coal from the mouth of the mine over the surface to the tram-line parting at the No. 4 Mine by the use of the No. 7 Mine hoist, was not satisfactory for large-scale operations, and in 1937 a new tram-line parting was constructed for this mine and a two-track, steeltimbered rock tunnel was driven to a connection with the main slope of the mine through which coal from No. 7 Mine is delivered to the tram-line motor for transportation to the preparation plant at the railroad tracks. This mine is now a large producer and in prime condition to do its part over a series of years to justify the large expenditure made in this district to establish a modern mining plant.

No. 4 Mine is now approaching the limit of its workable area as shown by diamond-drill holes, and it is proposed to drive a 2,600-foot rock tunnel to the Nos. 9 and 11 Seams of coal next year, and develop mines on these seams to maintain the desired daily tonnage from this district over a long period. The tunnel will start near the present rock tunnel to No. 7 Mine, and the coal developed will be handled through the tunnel and down the tram road by motor the same as No. 7 Mine coal is now transported to the main preparation plant.

Golf had been introduced into the swank St. Andrews Club at Yonkers, N. Y., and at the Shinnecock Club at Southampton, L. I., and the Philadelphia "Times" scooped the City of Brotherly Love with its somewhat inaccurate description of the play: "It is a game that demands at once the utmost physical development upon the part of the player as well as a considerable amount of skill. . . . No man should attempt to play golf who has not good legs to run with and good arms to throw with. . . . When the word has been given to start, he bats his ball as accurately as possible towards the next hole. . . . As soon as it is started in the air he runs forward in the direction which the ball has taken, and his servant, who is called a 'caddy,' runs after him with all the other nine tools in his arms. . . . The object of the game is. . . . to complete the circle as quickly as possible."

The golfer was about to be hanged. Just before the noose was slipped about his head, the warden asked, "Do you have any last requests?"

The golfer looked at the rope and sighed. "Yes," he said, "do you—do you mind if I take a couple of practice swings?"

Her car stalled at the corner and the traffic light changed red, yellow, green; red, yellow, green, etc. The polite policeman stepped up beside her car and said, "What's the matter, lady; ain't we got any colors you like?"

Fishing on Jackson Lake, Wyoming

THE morning following the Sixteenth Annual Reunion of the Old Timers' Association was, like the two preceding days, still and beautiful, and after attending their respective church services, a two-car caravan headed for Jackson Lake and trout fishing.

The first car was driven by Mr. James Vickers, who has all the degrees given for skillful auto driving, besides being a fisherman, both lake and stream, par-excellence. Mr. Vickers' passengers were Mr. Paul Weir of Chicago, Dr. L. E. Young of Pittsburgh, Pa., and the senior wrangler, who not having fished in forty-five years went along in the capacity of chaplain extraordinary. Car number two was driven by Captain "Jack" Smith, who also carries a Master's degree in auto driving, Jack's passengers consisting of Mr. Fred S. Wilkey of Chicago and Vice-President Pryde.

Arriving at Jackson at seven thirty P. M., with everyone assigned to lodgings in Black's Lodge and cabins, supper with well cooked steaks at the "Bluebird" was the concluding event of the day. Later in the evening a few fishing stories modestly told served to put the easterners in proper tune for the morrow. If Jim Vickers, who is a devotee of Isaac Walton, had brought his copy of *The Compleat Angler* with him he would doubtless have read to us the following verses:

"I count it higher pleasure to behold
The stately compass of the lofty sky;
And in the midst thereof, like burning gold,
The flaming chariot of the world's great eye:
The watery clouds that in the air up-roll'd
With sundry kinds of painted colours fly;
And fair Aurora, lifting up her head,
Still blushing, rise from old Tithonus' bed.

"The hills and mountains raised from the plains,
The plains extended level with the ground,
The grounds divided into sundry veins,
The veins inclos'd with rivers running round;
These rivers making way through nature's chains,
With headlong course, into the sea profound;
The raging sea, beneath the vallies low,
Where lakes, and rills, and rivulets do flow:

"The lofty woods, the forests wide and long,
Adorned with leaves and branches fresh and green,
In whose cool bowers the birds with many a song,
Do welcome with their quire the summer's Queen;
The meadows fair, where Flora's gifts, among
Are intermixt, with verdant grass between;
The silver-scaled fish that softly swim
Within the sweet brook's crystal, watery stream."

Before the signal for "lights out in the dormitory" was given, Dr. Young, whose hobby is flowers, dom-

estic and wild, told a few things botanical to the more prosaic members of the party.

With breakfast out of the way the caravan drove north to Jesse Wortz' Lodge and fishing grounds on upper Jackson Lake, and in a few minutes two motor boats carrying the auto crews moved out, while ten thousand timid lake trout pushed out to sea. Over-taken by the power boats the legal limit of fish were soon "in the sack," and a hasty return was made through a rising sea. After storing the thirty-eight beauties in Mr. Wortz' ice box, the caravan pushed off for Old Faithful geyser in Yellowstone Park, where a specially timed eruption was pulled off for the easterners. Heading back for Wortz' Lodge the party arrived at seven P. M. in a driving rain storm.

With the storm over and the setting sun breaking through the gorgeous Tetons, Jim called for the catch only to find that one box had disappeared and the larger fish had been abstracted from the second box. Then it was that rugged, generous souled, Wallace Beery, who was engaged in filming a new picture "Bad Man of Wyoming," with the lovely Anne Rutherford as his leading lady, came to the front, commanding the Lodge attendants in his best "bad man" style, to give "the boys" his cache of twenty prize beauties. It was thus and so that the chef at the Bluebird at Jackson was able to give the contingent a splendid trout dinner later in the evening. The general remainder were taken into Rock Springs next day and that evening another trout dinner was served to the augmented party at the Hotel Park. The Jackson and Jenny Lakes and Old Faithful trip is now a happy memory, one worth while creating, and as to fishing, let us quote again from Walton:

"We may say of angling as Dr. Butler said of strawberries; 'Doubtless God could have made a better berry, but doubtless God never did;' and so, if I might be judge God never did make a more calm, quiet, innocent recreation than angling."

CONSERVATIVE

An emigrant was preparing to leave his native land to try his luck abroad. An acquaintance inquired casually:

"What are you going to do when you arrive in America?"

"Take up land."

"Much?"

"Only a shovelful at a time."

"May I help you to some boiled rice, Mr. Smith?" asked the landlady of the new lodger.

"No, thank you," replied Smith, fiercely. "Rice is associated with the worst mistake of my life."

Ye Old Timers

Thomas H. Butler Dies

Sorrow was expressed on every side when it became known that Mr. T. H. Butler had passed away at Ogden, Utah, Tuesday, July 9th. Mr. Butler, since his retirement in June, 1939, had been in indifferent health, but his death came entirely unexpectedly.

It is difficult to write an adequate obituary of him who was a close personal friend of many of The Union Pacific Coal Company staff. While in Hanna on Thursday, July 11th, President McAuliffe said of Mr. Butler: "Men come and men go, but there has been no finer man than Thomas H. Butler. He was of that splendid type of manhood that all who came to know him admired and respected."

This fine tribute to a loyal employe of the Company expressed the sentiments of the entire staff. Mr. Butler was known and respected by all with whom he came in contact for his integrity, and it is difficult to believe that the fine friendship which existed between him and his associates has come to an end.

The story of Mr. Butler's life is an interesting one, and exemplifies the fact that, by application and hard work, one may obtain advancement in this country. He was born at Carbon, Wyoming, of immigrant parents, going to work in the mines of Carbon at an extremely early age, continuing in the employ of The Union Pacific Coal Company in many positions until he was appointed General Supervisor of Mines at all The Union Pacific Coal Company districts. No trust was ever placed in Mr. Butler that he failed to carry out in every particular. His early training and wide experience in mining fitted him for positions of responsibility which he was later to hold, as Mine Superintendent at Hanna, Superior, and Rock Springs, and in the administration of his official duties he never lost the human touch which endeared him to those whom he supervised. At all of the districts in which he resided he gave much of his time for the welfare of the community in which he lived. He took an active part in all community activities, and in times of sickness or trouble among the employes he was always present with his wise counsel, and, in many cases, financial help. He was a member of the Episcopal Church, and was very active in all the work of the Church wherever he resided.

After funeral service at his home in Ogden, his body was brought to Rock Springs, and services were conducted in the Masonic Temple, with Mr. T. S. Taliaferro, Jr., presiding. Mr. Butler was a member of the Blue Lodge of Masons, Wyoming Consistory No. 1, Cheyenne, a member of the Mystic Shrine at Rawlins, and a 33rd Degree Mason, as well as a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Odd Fellows lodge. At the conclusion of the services at Rock Springs, the body was taken to Hanna where he

had resided and was Superintendent for so many years for the final services, which were conducted by the Episcopal Church and the Knights of Pythias. He was buried in the old cemetery at Carbon, Mr. Butler's birthplace and former home. Although no one resides at Carbon today, it is truly a ghost town, but old Carbonites, when they die, are returned to the cemetery there for burial. That, we know, was Mr. Butler's wish, that he rest in that quiet God's acre among old friends and associates of more than fifty years.

Our sincerest sympathy is extended to Mrs. Butler and his family and relatives.

Death of Old Timer Isaac Roberts, Sr.

THERE passed away on July 6th at Wyoming General Hospital, where he had been under treatment for several weeks past, Isaac Roberts, Sr., a member of the Old Timers' Association, and a former employe of the Company of many years standing.

Born at Hanley, England, in 1863, he came to this country in 1887 and started to work for The Union Pacific Coal Company at Almy, the year following, coming to Rock Springs in 1891, where he was employed for a period of 1½ years, moving thence to Iowa. Upon returning to this city, he again accepted service in our mines, and has had continuous employment in Nos. 2, 7, 8, 10, and E Plane as a Miner, Tracklayer, Timberman, etc., being retired in 1929 on a pension due to failing health.

Surviving are the widow, seven sons, one daughter, three sisters, 15 grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren. Services were held at the Congregational Church the afternoon of July 9th, interment in Mountain View Cemetery. The sympathy of the community goes out to the bereaved in their hour of sorrow.

Old Timer William Bean Celebrates Eightieth Birthday

Wm. (Billy) Bean, one of our Old Timers residing at Evanston, recently had a birthday (his 80th, should anyone inquire) and he put on an old-fashioned celebration aided and assisted by relatives and friends. Many letters and telegrams of congratulation from folks at a distance were received, and we join in the sentiment most of them contained, "Many Happy Returns of the Day."

Poems by Robert Frost

Robert Frost, American poet, was born in San Francisco, March 26, 1875, and was educated at Dartmouth and Harvard, receiving numerous post-graduate degrees from Amherst, the Universities of Michigan, Vermont, Yale and others.

Mr. Frost's first volume of verse was published in 1913, his last of several volumes in 1936. We present herewith three poems published in a small volume "North of Boston" in 1915. Frost writes as an American and his scenes are all laid in New England, where American culture had its beginning and where Whittier, Longfellow and Whitman, with a host of others of less repute, sang of the simple things that rest at the very bottom of life.

"THE DEATH OF THE HIRED MAN"

"Mary sat musing on the lamp-flame at the table
Waiting for Warren. When she heard his step,
She ran on tip-toe down the darkened passage
To meet him in the doorway with the news
And put him on his guard. 'Silas is back.'
She pushed him outward with her through the door
And shut it after her. 'Be kind,' she said.
She took the market things from Warren's arms
And shut it after her. 'Be kind,' she said.
To sit beside her on the wooden steps.

"When was I ever anything but kind to him?
But I'll not have the fellow back,' he said.
'I told him so last haying, didn't I?'
'If he left then,' I said, 'that ended it.'
'What good is he? Who else will harbour him

"At his age for the little he can do?
What help he is there's no depending on.
Off he goes always when I need him most.'
'He thinks he ought to earn a little pay,
Enough at least to buy tobacco with,
So he won't have to beg and be beholden.'
'All right,' I say, 'I can't afford to pay
Any fixed wages, though I wish I could.'
'Someone else can.' 'Then someone else will have
to.'
'I shouldn't mind his bettering himself

"If that was what it was. You can be certain,
When he begins like that, there's someone at him
Trying to coax him off with pocket-money,—
In haying time, when any help is scarce.
In winter he comes back to us. I'm done.'

"Sh! not so loud: he'll hear you.' Mary said.
'I want him to: he'll have to soon or late!'

"He's worn out. He's asleep beside the stove,
When I came up from Rowe's I found him here,
Huddled against the barn-door fast asleep,

A miserable sight, and frightening, too—
You needn't smile—I didn't recognize him—
I wasn't looking for him—and he's changed.
Wait till you see.'

"Where did you say he'd been?"

"He didn't say. I dragged him to the house,
And gave him tea and tried to make him smoke
I tried to make him talk about his travels.
Nothing would do: he just kept nodding off.'

"What did he say? Did he say anything?"

"But little."

"Anything? Mary, confess
He said he'd come to ditch the meadow for me.'

"Warren!"

"But did he? I just want to know!"

"Of course he did. What would you have him say?
Surely you wouldn't grudge the poor old man
Some humble way to save his self-respect.

"He added, if you really care to know,
He meant to clear the upper pasture, too.
That sounds like something you have heard be-
fore?

Warren, I wish you could have heard the way
He jumbled everything. I stopped to look
Two or three times—he made me feel so queer—
To see if he was talking in his sleep.
He ran on Harold Wilson—you remember—

"The boy you had in haying four years since.
He's finished school, and teaching in his college
Silas declares you'll have to get him back.
He says they two will make a team for work:
Between them they will lay this farm as smooth!
The way he mixed that in with other things.
He thinks young Wilson a likely lad, though daft
On education—you know how they fought
All through July under the blazing sun,
Silas up on the cart to build the load.
Harold along beside to pitch it on.'

"Yes, I took care to keep well out of earshot.'
'Well, those days trouble Silas like a dream.
You wouldn't think they would. How some things
linger!
Harold's young college boy's assurance piqued
him.

After so many years he still keeps finding
Good arguments he sees he might have used.
I sympathise. I know just how it feels
To think of the right thing to say too late.
Harold's associated in his mind with Latin.
He asked me what I thought of Harold's saying
He studied Latin like the violin

Because he liked it—that an argument!
He said he couldn't make the boy believe
He could find water with a hazel prong—
Which showed how much good school had ever
done him.

He wanted to go over that. But most of all
He thinks if he could have another chance
To teach him how to build a load of hay—'

"I know, that's Silas' one accomplishment.
He bundles every forkful in its place,
And tags and numbers it for future reference,
So he can find and easily dislodge it
In the unloading. Silas does that well.
He takes it out in bunches like big birds' nests.
You never see him standing on the hay
He's trying to lift, straining to lift himself.'

"He thinks if he could teach him that, he'd be
Some good perhaps to someone in the world.
He hates to see a boy the fool of books.
Poor Silas, so concerned for other folk,
And nothing to look backward to with pride,
And nothing to look forward to with hope,
So now and never any different.'

"Part of a moon was falling down the west,
Dragging the whole sky with it to the hills.
Its light poured softly in her lap. She saw
And spread her apron to it. She put out her hand
Among the harp-like morning-glory strings,
Taut with the dew from garden bed to eaves,
As if she played unheard the tenderness
That wrought on him beside her in the night.

"Warren,' she said, 'he has come home to die:
You needn't be afraid he'll leave you this time.'

"Home,' he mocked gently.

"Yes, what else but home?

It all depends on what you mean by home.
Of course he's nothing to us, any more
Than was the hound that came a stranger to us
Out of the woods, worn out upon the trail.'

"Home is the place where, when you have to go
there,
They have to take you in.'

"I should have called it
Something you somehow haven't to deserve.'

"Warren leaned out and took a step or two
Picked up a little stick, and brought it back
And broke it in his hand and tossed it by.
'Silas has better claim on us you think
Than on his brother? Thirteen little miles
As the road winds would bring him to his door.
Silas has walked that far no doubt to-day.
Why didn't he go there?—His brother's rich,
A somebody—director in the bank.'

"He never told us that.'

"We know it though.'

"I think his brother ought to help, of course.
I'll see to that if there is need. He ought of right
To take him in, and might be willing to—
He may be better than appearances.
But have some pity on Silas. Do you think
If he'd had any pride in claiming kin
Or anything he looked for from his brother,
He'd keep so still about him all this time?'

"I wonder what's between them'

"I can tell you.

Silas is what he is—we wouldn't mind him—
But just the kind that kinsfolk can't abide.
He never did a thing so very bad.
He don't know why he isn't quite as good
As anyone. He won't be made ashamed
To please his brother, worthless though he is.'

"I can't think Si ever hurt anyone.'
'No, but he hurt my heart the way he lay
And rolled his old head on that sharp-edged chair-
back.

He wouldn't let me put him on the lounge.
You must go in and see what you can do.
I made the bed up for him there to-night.
You'll be surprised at him—how much he's broken.

His working days are done; I'm sure of it.'

"I'd not be in a hurry to say that.'

"I haven't been. Go, look, see for yourself,
But, Warren, please remember how it is:
He's come to help you ditch the meadow.
He has a plan. You mustn't laugh at him.
He may not speak of it, and then he may.
I'll sit and see if that small sailing cloud
Will hit or miss the moon.'

It hit the moon.

Then there were three there, making a dim row,
The moon, the little silver cloud, and she.
Warren returned—too soon, it seemed to her,
Slipped to her side, caught up her hand and waited.

"Warren,' she questioned.

"Dead,' was all he answered.

"HOME BURIAL"

"He saw her from the bottom of the stairs
Before she saw him. She was starting down,
Looking back over her shoulder at some fear.
She took a doubtful step and then undid it
To raise herself and look again. He spoke
Advancing toward her: 'What is it you see
From up there always—for I want to know.'
She turned and sank upon her skirts at that,
And her face changed from terrified to dull.

"He said to gain time: 'What is it you see,'
Mounting until she cowered under him.
'I will find out now—you must tell me, dear.'
She, in her place, refused him any help
With the least stiffening of her neck and silence.
She let him look, sure that he wouldn't see,
Blind creature; and a while he didn't see.
But at last he murmured, 'Oh,' and again, 'Oh.'

"What is it—what?" she said.

"Just that I see."

"You don't," she challenged. "Tell me what it is."

"The wonder is I didn't see at once.
I never noticed it from here before—
I must be wanted to it—that's the reason.
The little graveyard where my people are!
So small the window frames the whole of it.
Not so much larger than a bedroom, is it?
There are three stones of slate and one of marble,
Broad-shouldered little slabs there in the sunlight
On the sidehill. We haven't to mind *those*.
But I understand: it is not the stones,
But the child's mound——"

"Don't, don't, don't, don't," she cried.

"She withdrew shrinking from beneath his arm
That rested on the banister, and slid downstairs;
And turned on him with such a daunting look,
He said twice over before he knew himself:

"Can't a man speak of his own child he's lost,"

"Not you! Oh, where's my hat? Oh, I don't need it!

I must get out of here. I must get air.
I don't know rightly whether any man can."

"Amy! Don't go to someone else this time.
Listen to me. I won't come down the stairs.'
He sat and fixed his chin between his fists.

"There's something I should like to ask you, dear."

"You don't know how to ask it!"

"Help me, then."
Her fingers moved the latch for all reply.

"My words are nearly always an offence.
I don't know how to speak of anything
So as to please you. But I might be taught
I should suppose. I can't say I see how.
A man must partly give up being a man

"With women-folk. We could have some arrange-
ment
By which I'd bind myself to keep hands off
Anything special you're a mind to name.
Though I don't like such things 'twixt those that
love.

Two that don't love can't live together without them!

But two that do can't live together with them.'
She moved the latch a little. 'Don't—don't go.
Don't carry it to someone else this time.
Tell me about it if it's something human.
Let me into your grief. I'm not so much
Unlike other folks as your standing there
Apart would make me out. Give me my chance.
I do think though, you overdo it a little.
What was it brought you up to think it the thing
To take your mother-loss of a first child
So inconsolably—in the face of love.
You'd think his memory might be satisfied—'

"There you go sneering now!"

"I'm not, I'm not."

'You make me angry. I'll come down to you.
God, what a woman! And it's come to this,
A man can't speak of his own child that's dead!"

"You can't because you don't know how.
If you had any feelings, you that dug
With your own hand—how could you?—his little
grave;

I saw you from that very window there,
Making the gravel leap and leap in air,
Leap up, like that, like that, and land so lightly
And roll back down the mound beside the hole.
I thought, Who is that man? I didn't know you.

"And I crept down the stairs and up the stairs
To look again, and still your spade kept lifting.
Then you came in. I heard your rumbling voice
Out in the kitchen, and I don't know why,
But I went near to see with my own eyes.
You could sit there with the stains on your shoes
Of the fresh earth from your own baby's grave
And talk about your everyday concerns.
You had stood the spade up against the wall
Outside there in the entry, for I saw it."

"I shall laugh the worst laugh I ever laughed.
I'm cursed. God, if I don't believe I'm cursed."

"I can repeat the very words you were saying—

"Three foggy mornings and one rainy day
Will rot the best birch fence a man can build.'
Think of it, talk like that at such a time!
What had how long it takes a birch to rot
To do with what was in the darkened parlour.
You *couldn't* care! The nearest friends can go
With anyone to death, comes so far short
They might as well not try to go at all.
No, from the time when one is sick to death,
One is alone, and he dies more alone.
Friends make pretence of following to the grave,
But before one is in it, their minds are turned
And making the best of their way back to life
And living people, and things they understand.

But the world's evil. I won't have grief so
If I can change it. Oh, I won't, I won't!

"There, you have said it all and you feel better.
You won't go now. You're crying. Close the door.
The heart's gone out of it: why keep it up—
Amy! There's someone coming down the road!"

"You—oh, you think the talk is all. I must go—
Somewhere out of this house. How can I make you
—"

"If-you-do!" She was opening the door wider.
'Where do you mean to go? First tell me that—
I'll follow and bring you back by force. I will!—'

"THE WOOD-PILE"

"Out walking in the frozen swamp one grey day
I paused and said, 'I will turn back from here.
No, I will go on farther—and we shall see.'
The hard snow held me, save where now and then
One foot went down. The view was all in lines
Straight up and down of tall slim trees
Too much alike to mark or name a place by
So as to say for certain I was here
Or somewhere else: I was just far from home.
A small bird flew before me. He was careful
To put a tree between us when he lighted,
And say no word to tell me who he was
Who was so foolish as to think what *he* thought.
He thought that I was after him for a feather—
The white one in his tail; like one who takes
Everything said as personal to himself.

"One flight out sideways would have undeceived him.
And then there was a pile of wood for which
I forgot him and let his little fear
Carry him off the way I might have gone,
Without so much as wishing him good-night.
He went behind it to make his last stand.
It was a cord of maple, cut and split
And piled-and measured, four by four by eight.
And not another like it could I see.
No runner tracks in this year's snow looped near it.
And it was older sure than this year's cutting,
Or even last year's or the year's before.
The wood was grey and the bark warping off it
And the pile somewhat sunken. Clematis
Had wound strings round and round it like a bundle.
What held it though on one side was a tree
Still growing, and on one a stake and prop,
These latter about to fall. I thought that only
Someone who lived in turning to fresh tasks
Could so forget his handiwork on which
He spent himself, the labour of his axe,
And leave it there far from a useful fireplace
To warm the frozen swamp as best it could
With the slow smokeless burning of decay."

Schools

THE TAX collections from the sale of gasoline in
June amounted to \$239,058. The quarterly dis-
tribution of gasoline taxes totaling \$147,651 was

announced by the State Treasurer, Sweetwater Coun-
ty receiving the largest allotment, viz., \$13,583.

The Board of Trustees, University of Wyoming,
approved at a recent meeting the appointments of
the following:

Geo. E. Hollister, Principal of Elementary Train-
ing.
E. J. Nichols, Professor of English.
H. H. Hetherington, Assistant Professor of English.
E. G. Fisher, English Instructor.
J. C. Stranton, English Instructor.
V. J. Earino, Mathematics Instructor.
Mrs. M. Bedford, Assistant Dean of Women.
M. H. Meshew, Extension Poultry Specialist.

The 78th annual meeting of the National Educa-
tion Association opened at Milwaukee on June 30th,
and its expected attendance of ten thousand dele-
gates listened with rapt attention to the hundreds of
speakers at its various sessions.

Eight hundred eighty-one is the registration of the
Wyoming University for its summer sessions, 59 of
that number registered for the Geology camp. The
students come from 31 of the United States, one
from Tientsin, China. Nebraska leads with 23, Mis-
souri ranking second with 21.

Three of the faculty at Wyoming State Univer-
sity have accepted positions elsewhere, as shown be-
low:

Dr. L. A. Mallory, Brooklyn College, New York
City.

Dr. H. D. Worthy, Butler Union, Indianapolis,
Indiana.

Prof. Clarence Morris, University of Texas, Austin,
Texas.

Superior Celebrates the Fourth

THE American Legion, Twin City Post, Superior,
Wyoming, put on an impressive celebration
July 4th, which was declared a pronounced success
due to the hearty cooperation between the officials
of the various local coal companies, the merchants,
the Community Council, the town officials of South
Superior, and the monthly men on company rolls at
Superior.

The day opened with a fine parade, headed by that
capital organization, The Union Pacific Coal Com-
pany Band, starting from Union Hall and winding
up at the athletic field, valuable prizes being given
for the best decorated floats, autos, etc. The Girl
Scouts were successful in capturing First Prize, the
South Superior Fire Department Second and Jack
Ainsworth Third.

The members of the Legion had recently com-
pleted the erection of a flag pole which on this fitting
occasion was dedicated by Mr. Frank Parton, and

presented to School District No. 8 by Mr. M. J. Arbuckle, and accepted on behalf of the School Board by Mr. Geo. A. Brown. The flag was then raised to the strains of "The Star Spangled Banner," the address on "Americanism" being delivered by Rev. E. L. Tull, Major-Chaplain, U. S. A. Reserves.

Following the ceremony above outlined, the huge crowd journeyed to the pool, cash prizes being awarded for those successful in swimming and diving contests at that ever-popular recreation spot. Many entries there were in the running and novelty races for children 6 to 16 years, cash awards to the lucky winners. Late in the afternoon a base-ball game was played between Superior and Mt. Harris, Colorado, teams, the first-named club proving their "superiority" by 7 to 3.

The night fireworks display and a dance concluded the day's activities.

Coal Here, There, and Everywhere

The Sheridan-Wyoming Coal Company (Delbert H. Pape, President) announces it will hereafter operate the Miller coal mine west of Gebo, Wyoming, and also contracted to purchase the output of the Osborne Mine, the Burlington Railroad Company having agreed to lay sidetracks to a tippie to be erected at Kirby.

The Mine Inspectors' Institute held its annual convention at Indianapolis May 27 to 29; many interesting and instructive papers were presented. The election of officers resulted as follows:

James McSherry, President
Thomas Moses, First Vice President
W. P. Rhinehart, Second Vice President
Fred Ferguson, Third Vice President
C. A. McDowell, Secretary

S. W. Gebo, former prominent mining engineer, was found dead in the kitchen of his Seattle home July 10th. Was 76 years of age, and at one time was in affluent circumstances, being considered the largest individual coal mine owner in the United States. The towns of Gebo in Wyoming and Montana were named after him. It is believed he suffered a heart attack while adjusting a gas range.

South Africa, in March, had 69 producing coal mines, whose output was 1,705,288 tons.

The 1939 output of South African coal mines, 18,166,399 tons, constituted a record, being an increase of 630,172 tons over the previous year.

Walter Buchanan was just retired from his connection of 67 years service with James Dunlop & Co., Coal Masters at Glasgow, and was the recipient of a handsome present.

The annual meeting of the members of the Na-

tional Safety Council will be held at the Stevens Hotel, Chicago, October 7, 1940.

Dr. G. H. Moranville (Company Surgeon at Winton) and family spent vacation in California and concluded it was a good climate in which to live, as he wired back his resignation. His successor is Dr. Paul Kos, formerly Assistant Surgeon at Superior.

Charles E. Bockus, widely known coal operator, died June 28th at his New York home, the remains interred at Boston on July 1st. He was President and Chairman of the Board of the Clinchfield Coal Corporation, and was connected with many other activities in the coal field. Was 72 years of age, and a native of Dorchester, Massachusetts. His widow survives.

The Red Cross

ON August 22nd falls the 75th anniversary of the Red Cross. It is not, as many suppose, an American idea, having originated in Switzerland. The organization has grown into a world-wide humanitarian agency, there being now some 62 member nations. The originator of the movement was Henry Durant of Switzerland, while Clara Barton, a famous nurse in the Civil War, inaugurated the scheme in this country.

Durant, a wealthy man of Geneva, received his inspiration by traveling in the war zone in 1859, having witnessed the results of the battle of Solferino, in northern Italy, where 300,000 troops were engaged, the dead, wounded and dying numbering 40,000. Thirty-one years of age at the time, Durant devoted his life and his fortune to establish some agency through which victims of war might receive proper care.

While Miss Barton was in Geneva after a nervous breakdown following her Civil War labors, she became impressed with the need of some such institution in America and presented her plans to Presidents Grant, Hays, and Garfield, all of whom were deeply sympathetic and promised support, but nothing was accomplished until the question was submitted to President Chester A. Arthur, who signed the covenant.

This country was among the first to extend the functions of the Red Cross to epidemics and disasters. There are about 8,000 chapters here and the people contribute liberally, a \$20,000,000 fund having recently been called for to handle refugees, furnish food, clothing and necessities for the sick, bereft, homeless victims of the European War.

John McNeil Dies

ON MONDAY, June 3rd, there passed away at his home in San Diego, California, a well-known mining engineer and coal operator of the west in the person of John McNeil.

Mr. McNeil was born in Coatdyke, Lanarkshire, Scotland, March 2, 1853, and was in his 88th year.

at the time of his death. He entered the mines of Scotland at an early age, and attended night school. When only 21 years of age, he was appointed Mine Manager of a Scottish colliery. At 23 years of age he emigrated to America in search of greater opportunities in mining work. He worked for a time as a Mine Contractor in Illinois, and in 1878 he came to Colorado to work for the Colorado Coal & Iron Company, and was later employed by the Santa Fe Railroad to do coal-mine development work. In 1882 he entered the Collegiate Institute in Canon City, graduating in 1884 at the head of his class with a degree in mining engineering.

Soon after his graduation, he was appointed as the first Coal Mine Inspector of Colorado, being appointed by Governor James B. Grant. Later he founded the McNeil Coal Corporation, with properties in Mesa, Routt and Weld Counties, and the Crystal Salt Company with mines at Kanopolis, Kansas.

He did extensive work as a consulting mining engineer, being employed at this work by The Union Pacific Coal Company, the Southern Pacific Railroad, and the Santa Fe Railroad. He made many visits to coal-mine properties in Utah, and was conversant with mining practices in Great Britain.

Mr. McNeil was buried in Riverside cemetery, in Denver, Colorado, on Saturday, June 8th. Sympathy is extended to his widow and other surviving relatives.

Boy Scout Activities

BIRTHDAY OF DANIEL CARTER BEARD

We print intact the story from the New York Times of June 28th, which comments on the 90th birthday celebration of "Dan" Beard, the beloved patriarch of the Boy Scout organization, held at the New York World's Fair on June 27th.

"In one of the most vivid assemblages the spacious Court of Peace at the World's Fair has ever seen, 50,000 Boy Scouts from eight Eastern Seaboard States yesterday afternoon shouted and sang their greetings to Daniel Carter Beard, National Scout Commissioner, who celebrated his ninetieth birthday.

"The Scouts, who were admitted to the grounds for a special 10-cent fee, began to arrive shortly after the exposition gates were thrown open at 9 o'clock in the morning, and swarms of brown-clad, smiling lads were converging in front of the United States Building, facing the Lagoon of Nations at 11 o'clock, the hour of assembly.

"Scouts of all degrees of proficiency, headed by their troop leaders as well as tiny, blue-clad cub Scouts, packed themselves into a tight mass in front of the specially constructed speakers' platform under the massive gilded eagles adorning the Federal Building. Scout Region 4 band from Cincinnati entertained while the units took their places.

"A few moments after all were assembled, 'Uncle Dan' Beard arrived in a cart drawn by four oxen. The ancient rig had been borrowed from the Railroads on Parade show for the occasion. To the left of the stage stood a huge birthday cake made of cardboard. Eight feet high and twelve feet in diameter, it was surmounted by ninety cardboard candles. Banners and American flags surrounding the court whipped out stiffly in the brisk

breeze and a brilliant sunshine poured down on the throng.

Dozen Boys Collapse

"Though lasting only slightly less than an hour, the program proved too strenuous for at least a dozen Scouts, who fainted and had to be removed by their colleagues. Authorities described the collapse as 'attention collapse' and added that they were due chiefly to some of the boys' failure to 'eat enough breakfast.'

"The formal program, which started at 11 o'clock, was opened with an invocation by the Rev. Dr. William Chalmers Covert, former Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States. Dr. Covert last year received the silver buffalo awarded by the Boy Scouts of America 'for distinguished service to boyhood.'

"Led by Scout Leslie B. Cole of Troop 34, Arlington, Vt., the Scouts pledged allegiance to the flag and then sang 'The Star-Spangled Banner,' directed by Alfred C. Nichols Jr., director of camping of the Boy Scout Foundation of Greater New York. Lanny Ross, the tenor, then sang a 'Happy Birthday to Uncle Dan' song, especially arranged for the occasion.

"After the mass singing Scout Charles A. Baldwin of Troop 31, Lakewood, N. Y., sprang from the center of the cake at a signal and read a message of felicitation to Mr. Beard. With a firm step the 90-year-old co-founder of the Scouting movement mounted the speakers' stand and replied to the greeting.

Beard Praises Scouts

"The rulers of this jittery world of ours,' he said in a clear, firm voice, 'have sown the wind and are now reaping the whirlwind! But even a whirlwind cannot destroy the pyramids. In spite of nature's brainstorms, they have stood steadfast for ages, and unless some fool drops bombs on them they will stand for many ages more.'

"Here Mr. Beard omitted several paragraphs of his prepared address in which he spoke allegorically of robins, as represented by the Scouts, menaced by a rat that depicted 'evil influences which constantly threaten our boys.'

"He continued:

"Never for a moment have I wavered in my love for the boys or my belief that on their sturdy shoulders rests the responsibility of bringing sanity to the delirious world. Throughout history we have had rats. In Bible times there was Judas and in classic times there was Brutus. But, in all this vast multitude of boys there is not a single rat. No, they are, every one, loyal to America, loyal to the Scout law, loyal to the Scout oath.

"The quality we need now more than anything else is sturdy manhood that will do and dare to blaze the trails on the new frontier. There is no escaping the truth that the new frontier is fraught with as much danger, physical and spiritual, as the old frontier. I am talking now,' he concluded, 'to the crowd that is going to produce the men who are to win the world by a display of real manhood which is the heritage left us by the old pioneers whose honesty, grit and sublime courage won the respect of death itself.'

"Mr. Beard was dressed in a fringed buckskin frontier costume, replete with coonskin cap, as was his guard of honor from the Flushing (Queens) Troop, with which the leader has been affiliated for many years. At the conclusion of his speech, Mr. Beard joined the assembled Scouts in the recitation of the Scout oath that ended the program. After the assembly the Scouts dispersed to visit the Fair exhibits."

Hugh F. Rader, Assistant Scout Executive, Denver Council, Boy Scouts of America, has been appointed Field Executive of the Covered Wagon Council, Omaha, and will hereafter make his home at Fremont, Nebraska. The past four years he has been Assistant Executive at Denver, and prior to that served as a Scoutmaster, Volunteer District Commissioner, etc.

Of Interest to Women

Recipes

PECAN tart is an ideal dessert, is made with twelve Soda crackers, one-third cup butter, tablespoon sugar, one can sweetened condensed milk, one-fourth cup lemon juice, grated rind of one-half lemon, one cup chopped pecan nut meats and whipped cream.

Mix together finely crumbed crackers, softened butter and sugar. Press mixture firmly in a layer to bottom and sides of buttered pie plate. Bake ten minutes in 425 degrees F. oven. Cool and fill with following mixture: Blend sweetened condensed milk, lemon juice and rind, and pecan nuts; fill pie shell.

Chill and serve garnished with whipped cream.

MOCHA CHIFFON PIE

- 1 tablespoon plain, unflavored gelatin.
- 1/4 cup cold water.
- 2-3 cup granulated sugar.
- 3 eggs, separated.
- 1 cup strong coffee.
- 1/4 teaspoon salt.
- 1 teaspoon vanilla.
- 1/4 teaspoon grated orange rind.
- Baked pie shell.

1 cup heavy cream, whipped for topping.

Soften gelatin in cold water. Combine slightly beaten egg yolks, sugar and coffee and cook in top of double boiler until of custard consistency. Add gelatin, salt and vanilla and stir until dissolved. Cool until mixture begins to thicken. Beat until frothy and fold in grated orange rind and the stiffly beaten egg whites. Turn into baked pie shell and chill until firm. Serve topped with whipped cream.

STRAWBERRY CHIFFON PIE

- 1 tablespoon gelatin.
- 1/4 cup cold water.
- 4 eggs, separated.
- 3/4 cup sugar.
- 1/4 teaspoon salt.
- 1 tablespoon lemon juice.
- 1 cup strawberry pulp and juice.
- Red vegetable coloring (optional.)
- Baked pie shell.
- 1/2 cup heavy cream, whipped.
- Whole strawberries for garnish.

Soften gelatin in cold water. Beat egg yolks and combine with one-half cup sugar, salt and lemon juice.

Cook in top of double boiler until of custard con-

sistency. Add softened gelatin, blending well. Add strawberries and red coloring to tint a delicate pink. Cool until mixture begins to set, then fold in stiffly beaten egg whites which have been beaten with remaining one-fourth cup sugar. Turn into baked pie shell and chill. Spread with whipped cream and garnish with whole strawberries.

RUSSIAN CHOCOLATE CHIFFON PIE

Baked pie shell.

- 1 tablespoon gelatin.
- 1/4 cup cold water.
- 2 squares unsweetened chocolate.
- 2 cups milk.
- 3 eggs, separated.
- 3/4 cup sugar.
- 1 teaspoon vanilla.
- 3 tablespoons rum or brandy.
- 1/4 teaspoon salt.
- 1/2 cup shredded almonds (optional).
- 1 cup heavy cream, whipped (for topping).

Shaved sweet or semisweet chocolate (for topping)

Soften gelatin in cold water for five minutes. Melt the unsweetened chocolate in the milk in the top of a double boiler. Blend well. Meanwhile beat the egg yolks with the sugar. Add slowly to hot milk, mixing well. Cook slowly in top of double boiler, stirring constantly until custard will coat a spoon. Remove from heat, add softened gelatin, vanilla and rum or brandy. Cool until mixture begins to set. Beat mixture and fold in the stiffly beaten egg whites and toasted, slivered almonds. Turn into baked pie shell and chill until set. Spread with whipped cream and sprinkle with shaved chocolate.

Household Hints

WHEN pressing woolen clothes at home wet the pressing cloth with hot water instead of cold and you will not cool the iron.

To keep light-colored corduroy garments in good condition, soak them two hours in mild soapsuds and warm water as soon as they are the least bit soiled. Then wash them in more mild sudsy water and rinse them thoroly in warm water.

Hang up to dry and shake occasionally to get out wrinkles. When perfectly dry, brush them lightly with a soft brush to restore the nap. Press out any bindings or ribbon trimmings with a warm iron.

If you like to wash your gloves on your hands, be very careful when you remove them as the stitching is much more apt to break when tugged at while wet. Remove them slowly and gently and avoid this.

If the child's sweater must be dried in a hurry, baste it to a large bath towel after washing and rinsing and then hang the towel out on the line to dry. The sweater will dry rapidly and yet will not be pulled out of shape.

To keep fine laces or embroidery from becoming yellowed while stored, place between sheets or rather dark blue tissue paper. Wrap all in a large piece of blue tissue and tie up so that no light penetrates.

If ironed carefully, cheap linen can be made as glossy as damask. After washing, boiling and rinsing, wring dry and roll in a clean cloth. Let it stay rolled for two hours and then iron until thoroly dry. This will insure a gloss and keep the linen in better shape than if hung on the line.

Mrs. Housewife, don't cater entirely to the likes and dislikes of the family in planning meals, or the essential foods are apt to be forgotten. Include vegetables and fruits in your menus persistently if your family is the "meat and potatoes" sort. It is the only way to have health in the home.

After the ice cream has been churned and is ready for packing, place a piece of waxed paper over the can and then put on the lid forcing it down over the paper. This will prevent any salty water from trickling into the can.

Tea strength should be regulated by the amount of tea leaves used, never by the length of time the water and leaves stand for strengthening. Tea leaves in three minutes will give up all flavor, aroma and caffeine. After three minutes the leaves begin to give up their tannin.

Before trying to remove the fingermarks by polishing, go over the woodwork with a cloth dampened in a hot solution of vinegar and water. Then immediately follow with the polish and rub until dry. You will immediately find all marks will disappear.

Break the egg whites onto a plate that has been rinsed with cold water but not dried. Add a pinch of salt. Then stand by an open door or window while whipping. The whites will be stiff in no time.

Activities of Women

MRS. OSA JOHNSON, widow of Martin Johnson, explorer, is the first woman appointed honorary chairman of National Wildlife Week, which was celebrated in March.

Miss Evelyn Richter, technician for two Denver physicians, has invented an instrument for locating radium, the detection being made by clicks in ear-phones.

Miss Elizabeth MacGill is the only woman member of the Engineering Institute of Canada and chief aeronautical engineer of the Canadian Car and Foundry Company.

Miss Lee Ya Ching, Chinese aviatrix who is making a goodwill tour of the United States, is the only Chinese member of the Caterpillar Club in America. Six years ago she received the first private license ever granted a woman of the Crontron-Ecole d'Aviation in Geneva. She has played in the silent films in her own country and has been a movie star in Hollywood.

Grinding valves, replacing gaskets, changing tires and adjusting carburetors are all in the day's work for Miss Pearl Siler, aged 21, who works in her father's garage in Baltimore, Md. In her spare time she becomes entirely feminine and sews thru the long winter evenings, unless she goes dancing or to a show.

Miss Helen B. Large and Miss Dorothy Stabler, social workers of wide experience, have created a new profession for women. They are specializing in service to elderly persons in New York City. Officially they call it "Service for Seniors," so as not to scare off some clients.

Miss Large comes from Flemington, N. J., and both are graduates of Vassar and the New York School of Social Work. Because New York is full of elderly people, some of whom are lonely, these young women will act as daughters or friends and will find a home for an aged woman with congenial friends, buy her a hat, or watch over her recreations. In other words, they will give her the affectionate attention of a daughter plus their own professional skill.

Madeleine Charnaux, editor-in-chief of "Aero," is organizer of the Corps of Auxiliary Women Aviators, one of the most popular of the present war services in France.

The Pantry Shelf

NEW styles in fresh flower arrangements that will double the beauty of the home especially during the summer months when many varieties are available are given here.

For instance, if you have followed a modern trend toward the light woods you will particularly welcome gay spring flowers arranged in one of the new white luster bowls or vases. Tiger lillies, purple iris and pale pink peonies or a selection of the new ragged tulips are appropriate choices. For a colo-

nial scheme of decoration, you might choose clusters of fragrant stock or lillies of the valley and sweet-heart roses.

At this season of the year, flowers for the mantle-piece are especially good. After the glowing fires of winter, that corner of the room is apt to need some special touch to hold its place as the heart of the home.

Window gardens are a delightful way to bring summer right indoors. Plants of hyacinths and rose-colored tulips grouped together would be lovely in a truly feminine room where pinks and blues predominate. And for a cool, gray and yellow room, either contrast the colors with rich colored roses or use plants of daffodils and narcissus to reflect the tones. And for a modern room, a plant of satiny gardenias with its rich green foliage would be an exotic choice.

A cradle or a pair of porcelain baby shoes filled with mixed blossoms is a charming note—a large vaseful of long-stemmed roses for the piano; a low bowl of gardenias or violets near your favorite chair and a low arrangement of anemones for her diningroom table are all attractive.

But neither the blooms nor the foliage should be deliberately watered. Do your watering in the daytime so that any moisture that gets on the foliage and blooms will evaporate quickly. Cactus and plants of a tropical nature should be kept fairly dry.

A kitchen invitingly gay with color combines delphinium blue painted walls with woodwork of canary yellow. The yellow woodwork is trimmed with a narrow border of carmine red, and there are carmine handles on the white enamel cabinets. The chairs and table of the breakfast set are painted blue like walls and with carmine red seat pads. A red cloth with white modernistic design covers the table and red glasses are used. The draperies, looped back above the white glass curtains are carmine trimmed with white ball fringe. The cans and containers on the shelves are enameled with carmine and the floor is painted dark blue.

Summertime is open season for refreshments in most households. During the winter, meals may be served at set times, but with summer it is all very different. The cooling drink, the bite to eat are in demand all day by the family, and if there is a garden or a cool porch or terrace, there are bound to be guests. Ingenuity, charm and imagination can do their bit into transforming the prosaic cooling drink and snack into a delightful little repast. Summer entertaining, however simple, can be fun.

Iced coffee is a summer standby. Prepare coffee as usual and chill it quickly. Before serving, add to each quart six tablespoons finely powdered sugar and three tablespoons vanilla, all stirred well to dissolve sugar. Pour into glass about quarter filled with cracked ice. Omit vanilla and crush fresh

mint leaves with the sugar, add to coffee and stir well for another coffee drink.

For those who don't have to diet, a scoop of vanilla ice in each tall glass of iced coffee adds flavor. A drink made with two tablespoons of whipped cream placed in bottom of a glass and topped with a scoop of chocolate ice cream, the glass filled with freshly made coffee which has been chilled quickly, is a pleasant variation.

The successful summer hostess usually has a supply of carbonated beverages on hand to serve as is, or to use as an ingredient for some concoction. She fills ice cube trays with a fruit-flavored soft drink, and these she uses for color and flavor for tall glasses of iced tea, tastefully garnished with a sprig of mint.

Ice cream sodas with a professional touch can be made by mixing a couple of spoons of ice cream with a half glass of favorite carbonated beverage. A drink made with a cup of grape juice plus four cups of ginger ale, well blended and chilled is refreshing. So is raspberry sherbet with lime-flavored carbonated beverage poured over it.

Just as potatoes may be glorified, food can be given a lift. A canape or a cookie or a piece of cake have kept company with a cold drink for years, but how about dressing them up a little?

A pudding made with eighteen graham crackers folded into a cup and a half of applesauce makes a snack to serve six. Pour mixture into pudding dish and chill in refrigerator two or three hours. Serve with whipped cream. If you are out to make an impression, serve original tidbits. Color sweet butter pink with paprika, spread it on canape diamonds and top with thin smoked salmon.

For a substantial snack do deviled eggs this way:

Cut six hard-boiled eggs in lengthwise halves. Remove and mash yolks. Drain oil from can of smoked sardines and add sardines to egg yolks, with two teaspoons prepared mustard, salt and vinegar to taste. Stuff egg whites with this mixture.

A delicious concoction to have in the house when preparing for week-end guests on account of its many possibilities. Put two pounds of cooked ham thru the mincer twice and when perfectly smooth beat well with a wooden spoon, adding one-half pound of butter to it gradually. Then add 1 teaspoon mace, $\frac{1}{2}$ grated nutmeg and a little cayenne.

When blended press into small glass jars and pour clarified butter over the top. Keep in the refrigerator until used. Lovely for canapes and sandwiches.

Bacon may be broiled very satisfactorily. The cold slices of bacon are put on the cool broiler rack and placed three inches below the source of heat. The broiler temperature should be kept between 325

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Our Young Women

Fashions, Fads, Frills and Fancies

LOOKING ahead we see black satin dinner dresses slated for popularity. An advance model has a plain button-up bodice with a high, round neck. A long, slinky skirt, tiered toward the hem, is swept to one side, the drapery caught into a big bow.

That committee meeting means a smart, suitable frock. So mother chooses a navy or black chiffon model etched all over with a delicate tracery of leaf embroidery. Revers and sunburst jabot of hand-embroidered fine batiste.

Play around in one of those new and practical pinafore suits. Red and white striped percale pinafore worn over white pique shorts and shirt is a good choice. Pinafore has big pockets, wide suspender bands and ties in a big bow in back.

Dive into the surf wearing a ballerina-skirted bathing suit. Satin with elastic threads is used for a smart suit that comes in white, black or blue.

Little girl fashions are intriguing for the summer girl. A pert little model is in gossamer sheer checked dimity made with ruffled pinafore shoulders and a sash that ties in back in a big bow. Zig-zag rickrack braid and buttons all the way down.

Fight the heat with cool shantung. This lovely raw silk is used for a smart suit made with a stitched and pleated skirt, a shirtwaist top over which is worn a windbreaker jacket, all in the shantung. Lovely for town, country or seashore.

Side-saddle drapery brings up an old point about looking smartly dressed. It's still true that it's not the clothes a woman wears but the way she wears them that often makes for chic.

A model who recently appeared on the runway in one of the new sidewrapped skirts put it across because she knew how to walk and behave in a thoroughly easy manner.

Whether you yourself do, is your privilege to decide, says Prunella Wood, fashion expert. If the answer is yes, you can't do better on line and price than a two-piece jersey dress. It comes in white, forest green, red, cadet blue and gold, all pretty choices for dinner.

Should you be assembling a vacation wardrobe, remember that jersey packs prettily and is not affected by sea and salt air.

Pique, which first entered the evening scene in tailored guise, is now given a frou-frou air with eyelet embroidery, applique or lace.

Along with the long-skirted styles with trim little collars and tailored belts, you'll find such models

as a combination of cotton lace bodice and yards of white pique skirt. The lace is cut low and square in front, and even lower in back, giving the coolest possible impression.

A golden sultan is all you need in the way of contrast for simple dancing frocks of this type. Just for a change, forget jewelry and posies.

Gloves of suede, and bows and stickups are used to trim many of the new fall felts. Leather and suede also fashion many of the smartest hats and these are seen often hugging the head at the back with feathers flying high from the flat crown. Pheasant feathers are used not only for trimming but to make whole hats or turbans.

Other millinery that is interesting American buyers in London are the traditional English cockney coster caps with fringed shawls dangling that are copied after those worn by Lancaster factory girls. These are scheduled to have a big run and caps of tweed with wool shawls are being turned out for fall while linen and silk ones are good right now. These scarfs serve as sun shade, too. Clever little velvet caps are shown with chiffon scarfs floating from underneath the brim and these are usually detachable.

Speaking of tweeds, some of the new ones in diamond designs are warm with color, a sports fabric showing lilac, gold and mulberry effectively combined. Mannish worsted suiting is seen everywhere and this is practical and durable as anything to be found for winter. Heather shades give lovely tone and these are much seen in the new woolens coming from abroad.

Many women will be glad, too, that black satin hats are being revived and these are already getting a big hand from some fashionables who like to get the first new things in the shops. Some of these are skillfully draped turban affairs and often the black is combined with the new Huaca (whaca) color which is really a rich light brown much like the color of a potato peeling. Strips of satin ribbon are being used also stitched or whipped together for hats.

Do you know that stockings too short can cause almost as much trouble as shoes that are too full of feet?

There should be at least an extra inch so the toes will not be confined. A small stocking forces the toes into a huddle, produces ingrowing nails, interferes with circulation.

Girls whose fatted calves worry the daylights out of them should select dark colored hose; the cult of the skinny shanks should wear light tones. The right color helps a lot.

If the feet are inclined to perspire, rinse the stockings in borax water but do not iron.

Set off your light clothes with a colorful bag. A new model is of bright yellow calfskin with sections done in striped red, blue, yellow and gray braid. Yellow plastic frame and chain.

The Personal Touch

YOU never see your elbows. Take a look-peek at them. The skin is coarse there, and the friction of sleeves does not improve it. Elbows are inclined to assume a grayness that is no beauty bargain, declares a noted beautician.

If this condition exists, cut a lemon in half, plunge the elbow in the pulp and massage with it. Sponge the juice away with clear, tepid water; dry.

Have at hand a tube of toilet lanoline. Apply with the palm of the hand, rubbing 'round and 'round, holding the elbow up so the flesh will be flat and the oil will creep into the little creases.

Dust the skin surface with talcum which will unite with the lanoline and form a soothing, whitening pack.

Girls who suffer from shyness and self-consciousness are not only handicapped socially—they sit on the side lines and hold up the wall—but they also are unhappy darlings. Everybody else is having a good time and they don't enter into the merriment. Life is bitter.

The family tells them not to act that way, but that's not telling them how to act otherwise. The family can come to the aid of the distressed one by giving her praise, telling her that she is pretty and attractive, just as smart as the next one, if not considerably smarter. A pat on the back now and then is good for all of us.

Let the afflicted ones realize that shyness is a quality that is common to many distinguished men and women. Some of the great actresses suffered from stage fright all their lives, never got over it. They dreaded social affairs because they were not at ease with their fellow creatures.

No sense belittling oneself. Everybody says the wrong thing at times. But the wise woman knows that life is made up of mistakes, so doesn't worry or suffer remorse. She does the best she can and she can't do more than that. She tries to keep her mind centered on other people so it won't be so busy with her own failings and shortcomings.

Sun Glasses For Eye Protection

WEAR dark glasses when subjected to strong sunlight. Not only for the sake of protecting your soul lanterns, little one, but so you won't cultivate a crop of turkey tracks. Squinting raises the dickens with the soft tissues around the eyes. Tiny accordion pleats appear; they are not just in the skin, they dig down into the fibers and when once well

established they have no intention of being ousted.

If the eyelids look shriveled you must be especially on guard. Shows that depletion is going on. Maybe you are not getting enough groceries of the right kind, or you're cutting down on regular hours of sleep. No woman can afford to disregard the laws of health. If she does she'll pay, and what she pays will go into the money tills of beauty shops.

Not only your complexion needs a lift with sun cheaters, but your eyes themselves. Lots of damage can be done by consistent wearing of glasses which, while warding off sunrays, fail to keep your vision properly under control.

Up to this season, the best way around this impasse has been a pair of sun specs made by your oculist—and for eyes that need special attention, this plan still is the best. But for eyes that behave themselves in practically normal manner, one can supply sun glasses from the shop counters, glasses with scientifically ground and highly polished lenses which don't rob Peter to pay Paul.

Get the habit of carrying sun glasses whenever you go out during the dogday season. White buildings even in the midst of the city glare back at you; a whiz through white clouds in the upper ether when you travel by plane is just as dazzling. It's not feasible to swim while wearing sun glasses, but many an incipient squint can be stopped on the first line if one cultivates wearing glasses while lolling on the beach between dips.

There are two schools of design for sun glasses, with many variations for each. The elfin, sloe-eyed type is very becoming. So is the goggle type, which makes headlight covers for each eye and shocks the beholder into attention. Plastic rims, definitely heavy tho perhaps of white, crystal or a pastel color, are almost invariable.

Even before lines have formed it is wise to use a heavy cream at bedtime, patting it in lightly. Place the first finger on the upper eyelid close to the nose, sweep out to the temple, come back underneath the eye to the starting point. While the cream remains on, frisk an ice cube over the skin. Regular care of this sort, together with exercise and fresh air, should stave off wrinkles until a woman is 100 years old. At that age she probably won't mind them.

Girl Scouts

The annual International Encampment of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts will be held at Camp Andree, Pleasantville, New York, on August 14th to 28th, instead of Adelboden, Switzerland, the change being made due to the European war. The girls will gather from ten South and Central American countries, the Canal Zone, Canada and Newfoundland.

"Are you the girl who took my order?" asked the impatient gentleman in the cafe.

"Yes, sir," replied the waitress politely.

"Well, I declare," he remarked, "you don't look a day older."

Our Little Folks

Cultivation of Craftsmanship In the Child

Fortunate is the little child who, from the time he begins to scribble and puts things together with a purpose, is encouraged to create, says Garry C. Myers, Ph. D. When he calls a mound of sand no higher than a walnut nor deeper than a cup, a mountain or a lake, he is encouraged to go on creating if his mother is able to see the mountain and the lake; so also if the mother can see the river, road, house, bridge or animal which the youngster symbolizes with a bit of paper, blocks or a mere mark.

Treated so at home, this little child, on entering kindergarten or first grade, is prepared to go on creating there. He makes things of paper, crayons, cardboard and wood. He cuts, pastes, colors, builds and fastens things together according to a plan in his head.

Things begun at home he takes to school and things begun at school he carries home. His playmates come in to create with him. They work and play and talk together. As this little tyke creates at home and school, he not only gains new manual skills but also gains more urge to go on creating.

As I go about the country, visiting in many schools, I am gratified to find here and there in the upper grades, junior and senior high school, instruction in the crafts. Children there are learning to make things for fun, the kind of things they can keep on making for fun as long as they live.

To illustrate, I recently dropped into a classroom of the Academy high school of Erie, Pa. What I saw in the art room impelled me to entreat Miss Margaret Lord, the teacher, to write me down some notes on what she is doing there and why.

Miss Lord believes that as children grow up they should graduate into real craft work.

"Wood whittling should turn into wood carving," she states. "Making clothes for dolls should turn into weaving and leather work. . . All of us need to create things with our hands today.

"There are a great number of students who are not paper art-minded. Before this year they had to go on more and more discouraged. Now they are working in clay, leather, plastics and metal. Not just the slow students, of course, but anyone who wants to change from the regular art course may do so at any time."

Most of us will heartily indorse Miss Lord's enthusiasm for cultivating craftsmanship at school as a means of preparing for permanent home enjoyments and promoting mental health. With the in-

creasing hours of leisure facing our children, how fortunate they will be if they have learned to make many things just for fun. Good education prepares the whole family to make things at home, not to earn, but to enjoy. A workshop for play in every home!

OUR QUIZ

1. What American statesman was the grandson of a king?
2. Is the cantaloupe the same as a muskmelon?
3. What causes an oasis in a desert?
4. When was the first depression in the United States?
5. At what period of life does the brain grow fastest?
6. Who wrote the famous "Unfinished Symphony"—Bach, Schubert or Beethoven?
7. What is the capacity of the human stomach?

THE ANSWERS

1. Charles Bonaparte, who was in Theodore Roosevelt's cabinet.
2. The cantaloupe is one variety of muskmelon.
3. Springs rising from subterranean streams generally cause oases.
4. The first so-called depression in the United States occurred in 1785 and lasted until 1789.
5. During the first five years of life.
6. Schubert.
7. Normally from four to five pints.

GIVE 'EM A BREAK

When youngsters are absorbed in their own affairs they live in a world of their own. Such things as traffic and danger don't enter their heads. The thoughtful driver is fully aware that they may not be paying the slightest attention to his warning.

Maybe you'll lose a few minutes in the course of a day by anticipating possible accidents, but you won't lose as much time as the man who hits a child. You will save yourself untold grief and anguish by being careful.

Last year about 4,000 boys and girls under fifteen years of age were struck and killed by automobiles.

Nearly 100,000 were injured — many of them crippled for life.

Be constantly on your guard for the child who may dart in front of your car without a moment's warning. He's thoughtless, of course. But weren't you, also, at his age? Give 'em a break!

WHO ELSE?

Teacher (lecturing on perseverance): "He drove straight to his goal. He looked neither to the right nor to the left, but pressed forward, moved by a definite purpose. Neither friend nor foe could delay him, nor turn him from his course. All who crossed his path did so at their own peril. What would you call such a man?"

Graduate (quickly): "A truck driver!"

A DARK SECRET

"Have you any children?" asked the white lady of the colored cook who was applying for a job in her kitchen.

"Yessum," replied the cook, "I got one son."

"How old is he?" asked the white lady.

"I don' know, ma'am," said the colored one. "He nevah would tell me."

Asked to write a brief essay on the life of Benjamin Franklin, a little girl wrote this gem of a paragraph:

"He was born in Boston, traveled to Philadelphia, met a lady on the street, she laughed at him, he married her, and discovered electricity."

PRINTING ANNIVERSARY

The art of printing is now 500 years old, as movable metal type was invented by Johann Gutenberg in 1440.

Of even greater importance, and preceding it by some 2000 or 3000 years, is the alphabet. After so many years of use, the alphabet is now taken for granted, but in the years immediately following its invention, the alphabet and writing were considered of divine origin.

At first the Greeks wrote from left to right in one line, and then from right to left on the next line. In recent years embossed books for the blind have been arranged in this same manner.

The Pantry Shelf

(Continued from page 350)

and 350 degrees F., and the bacon turned frequently until crisped. Bacon is often broiled when a large quantity is being cooked at one time. It requires very little attention, since only one turning is necessary.

The way to tell when your fat is hot enough for frying is by using a deep-fat frying thermometer. That is the accurate way, too. If you do not yet own such a thing, take a one-inch cube of bread, drop it into the hot fat. Fat at 350 degrees F. will brown the bread in not less than one minute; at 360 degrees F., it will brown in one minute, and at 375 degrees F., in about forty seconds.

When a recipe calls for "mashed bananas," this is the way to do it: Peel the bananas, press the pulp thru a wide-meshed strainer. Beat up the pulp and measure the required amount.

Always tightly cover fish stored in the refrigerator to prevent its flavor from penetrating other foods. As soon as the fish is received remove from its paper wrappings, wipe with a damp cloth and place in a covered dish or securely roll up in waxed paper. Store in the coldest part of the refrigerator.

To clean the ivory handles of knives and forks rub them well with lemon juice and salt mixed to a paste. Wash in lukewarm water and polish the handles with a soft cloth.

Ripe olives may be served hot as well as cold. Boil the olives in their own juice for three or four minutes, until the pits are thoroly heated thru. Skewer with toothpicks to serve, or warn the family and guests of the change in temperature of the olives.

News About All of Us

Rock Springs

James Dorigatti, of Preston, Idaho, visited here with his brother, John Dorigatti, and family.

Philip Mihanovich and Mike Begovich have purchased Dodge Sedans.

Mrs. Thomas Overy, Sr., has returned from Salt Lake City, Utah, where she received eye treatment.

Aaron Deneley, Sr., is confined to his home with illness.

Mrs. William B. Anderson entertained the Pythian Sisters Kensington at her home on Ludwig Street.

David Petrie and family are spending a vacation in Jackson and Moran.

Mr. and Mrs. John Kamenski, Jr., are the parents of a daughter born June 21st.

H. L. Jackson is a medical patient at the Wyoming General Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert McMurtrie and Edward Willson are spending a vacation in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Angelo Simon is on the sick list.

F. A. Wilhelm has returned home after having spent several months in the Veterans' Hospital, Cheyenne. He is somewhat improved in health.

Robert Armstrong and family are visiting relatives in Brigham City, Utah.

Mr. and Mrs. Nels Hansen have returned from a trip through the Yellowstone National Park.

Miss Catherine Begovich has returned from a visit in Cheyenne.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Barbero are the parents of a son born June 28th.

Charles Mlinar is spending a vacation in Oregon and Washington.

Mrs. John Pavlich and daughter, Carol, of Tacoma, Washington, are visiting here with Mrs. Pavlich's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Johnson.

James Pryde is a medical patient at the Wyoming General Hospital.

The John Copyak family is spending a vacation in the Hoback Canyon country.

James Sawtell was on the sick list for one week.

Reliance

Miss Garnet Long, of Prescott, Arizona, visited for three weeks at the K. Wilcox home here. She is a sister of Mrs. Wilcox.

Mrs. J. Nalivka spent several days visiting with her par-

ents, Mr. and Mrs. Coney, in Superior.

Joan Duzik visited several days in Superior at the F. Conzatti home.

Mrs. Anna Kochis, of Los Angeles, California, is visiting at the Edward Vollack home. She is Mrs. Vollack's mother.

Several Reliance women attended the cooking school held in Rock Springs at the Rialto Theatre under the direction of Dorothy Loudon.

Phemia Henseley underwent a tonsilectomy at the Wyoming General Hospital.

Mrs. Walter Johnson and son, Walter Charles, are vacationing in California.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Cannaday are enjoying a visit with Mrs. Cannaday's sister, Miss Lillian O'Neil, of Carrollton, Missouri.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Baxter and daughter have returned from a ten-day vacation in Ogden, Utah.

Superior

Mrs. L. E. Harris and daughter, Larlu, visited recently in Ogden, Utah, with relatives.

Mrs. Mary McLeod is visiting at the home of her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh McLean.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Haag spent their vacation in Los Angeles, California.

Mr. and Mrs. Glen Patterson and family have returned from Terre Haute, Indiana, where they visited relatives and friends.

Mike Legerski, Jr., and Miss Lorraine Riedel, of Thermopolis, were married in Thermopolis on June 16th. Miss Jennie Frolich was maid of honor, and Frank Legerski was the best man. Their many friends extend best wishes.

Mr. and Mrs. William Brozovich are moving to Rock Springs, where they will make their home.

Funeral services were held in the Rogan Chapel on July 2nd for Richard Wales, Sr., who died in the Wyoming General Hospital on June 29th. Richard Arkle, Matt Arkle, Earl Williams, Louis Buffo, W. S. Fox, and Fred Skerbinc, were pallbearers. Mr. Wales is survived by his wife, Mary, and three sons and four daughters. Burial was in the Mountain View Cemetery in Rock Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. Dee Zimmermann and daughter, Winifred, spent their vacation in Missouri with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. John Ropicky are the parents of a son born at the Wyoming General Hospital on July 4th.

Mr. and Mrs. Archie Smith, of Rawlins, visited here July 4th with Mrs. Alice Hudson and Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Engstrom.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Riccardo are the parents of a son born at the Wyoming General Hospital on July 1st.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. J. Conzatti are the parents of a son born at the Wyoming General Hospital on July 9th.

Winton

Since the Winton mine vacation was during the period June 30th to July 9th, the news covers greatly the vacations spent by the people, and it might be said here that, during the first week of the vacation period, Winton was more or less like a deserted village. Of those people who did not take long trips to other parts of the country, a great number spent their vacations in the north country fishing and camping. One party returning from Hoback Canyon and reporting the fishing excellent, said that it looked as though Winton had moved to Hoback Canyon for the vacation period.

The following families spent their vacations in the Yellowstone Park, and all report a wonderful trip: Hugh Gregory, Sr., Wm. Lowe, R. T. Wilson, and Thomas Edwards.

Mr. and Mrs. William Wilkes took an extended trip to the west coast, going from Winton to Portland, Oregon, and then down the coast to Long Beach, California, where they visited with Mr. Wilkes' brother, who resides there.

The following men took advantage of the vacation period and had their tonsils removed: Mike Evanovich, Joe Kragovich, and John Brimley. All three report it to be the poorest vacation they ever had.

Dr. G. H. Moranville and family spent their vacation in California, and sent word that they have decided to locate in California and will not return to Winton. Dr. Moranville will be replaced by Dr. Paul Kos, formerly of Superior, Wyoming.

Community congratulations are being extended to Miss Genevieve Dodds and Mr. Pete Delauranti, who were married on July 3rd. The young couple will reside in Rock Springs, Wyoming, where Mr. Delauranti is engaged in business.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Spence and son, Robert, spent their holidays in California at the home of Mrs. Spence's brother. Mrs. Spence and son will spend the next two months there.

Mr. R. W. Fowkes visited with his two sons, William and LaVerne, who are Dentists, in Los Angeles, California.

Mrs. Katherine Marceau and son, Wilford, visited with relatives in Copperton, Utah.

Mr. and Mrs. John Valco and daughter spent their vacation visiting in Missouri.

The Andrew Strannigan family journeyed to New Mexico,



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Rock Springs

where they spent their holidays visiting with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Nesbit and daughter and Mr. James Brimley visited with relatives in Clinton, Indiana.

Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Smith have moved into the house vacated by Mr. Wm. S. Hall, who left this community.

Mr. Hans Madsen and Mrs. Millie Lemnion were married on June 29th. The couple took a honeymoon trip to Marissa, Illinois, and visited at the home of the bride's parents. Her daughter, Patsy Lou Lemnion, returned with the couple and will live in Winton. The community extends hearty congratulations.

Hanna

The L. D. S. Society entertained at a Mother-Daughter tea at the Community Hall on June 11th. The program consisted of several musical numbers, remarks by Mrs. C. Sumners, the President, and a book review by Mrs. Frank Amoss.

The Misses Dorothy Benedict and Evelyn Brindley, teachers in the Hanna school, are attending summer school in Seattle, Washington.

Miss Edna Klaseen, teacher in the Hanna school, and Mrs. Susan Klobas, teacher in Superior, are attending the summer session at the University of Wyoming.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Kennison, of Green River, visited with the Chas. Mellor and Harry Lyons families for a few days enroute to Denver.

Mr. and Mrs. Dave James and son, of San Leandro, California, were the guests of the Buehlers for a few days. Mr. James was a Hanna resident about thirty-four years ago, when he worked here as electrician. They were on their way to Montana to visit relatives.

Clarence Lemoine and his friend, Louis Willis, of Denver, are visiting with Clarence's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Lemoine, for a few weeks. Both are pharmacists, Clarence being head pharmacist in a new drug store which has just opened in Denver.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Synnerholm, of Slayton, Minnesota, were the guests of Mrs. Klaseen for a few days. They were enroute to Montana to visit relatives.

Mr. Jack Pickup and daughters, Mrs. Fred Hayes and Betty Pickup, and two granddaughters motored to Oakland, California, to be present at a family reunion of the Pickups, and also attend the Golden Gate Exposition.

Mr. and Mrs. Waino Williams and son, Eino, and Fred Williams motored to Washington and Oregon, where they visited friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Kroger are vacationing in Oregon.

Mrs. James Meekin, Sr., Mrs. Joseph Lucas, and Vincent Lucas motored to Denver a recent week-end to visit Mr. James Meekin, who is a patient at St. Joseph's Hospital.

Herbert Veitch had the misfortune of being shocked by lightning, which caused some burns on his arm when it struck in Hanna on the Fourth.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Hughes, of Kenilworth, Utah, and daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. John Carr, and son, Jack, of Denver, visited here over the Fourth with Mrs. Mary Ford.

Mr. and Mrs. Dexter and family will spend their vacation in Portland, Oregon.

Mrs. E. W. Holmes and sons, of Kemmerer, are the house guests of Mrs. Holmes's sister, Mrs. Evan Jones.

Miss Margaret Dexter had as her guest for a few days Miss Barbara Burke, of Elk Mountain.

Mr. and Mrs. Ira Clark have returned from Salt Lake City, where they spent the past winter. Mr. Clark is greatly improved in health.

The death of Mrs. W. W. Hughes marked the passing of another pioneer of Carbon and Hanna. Mrs. Hughes passed

away in Evanston on June 12th from an attack of pneumonia. The deceased was born in South Wales on December 28, 1858. She came to the United States in 1886, lived in Carbon for many years, and came to Hanna in 1908. She was married in 1915 to W. W. Hughes, in Colorado. Mr. Hughes passed away about eleven years ago. Funeral services were held in the Methodist Church on June 16th, and interment in the Hanna cemetery. She is survived by one sister, Mrs. John Evans, of Elk Mountain; two brothers, John Jones, of Elk Mountain, and William Jones, of Emmett, Idaho.

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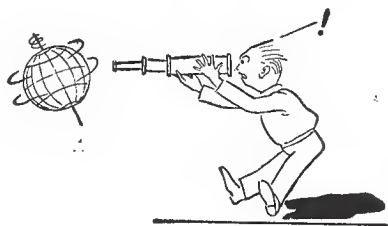
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Uno Willke, some years since a clerk in the local mine office, then a clerk in the U. S. Government offices at Washington, now with the Lockheed Corporation at Santa Barbara, California, spent a portion of his annual vacation here.

That affable gentleman, Louis Helms, of Denver, favored the General Office staff with a call about the middle of July. He reports the cement business as very good. Formerly an employe of the great Union Pacific Railroad at Green River, he and his family have many friends and acquaintances in this vicinity.

Deep sympathy is extended the Knill brothers, Ray and Lester, in the recent loss of their mother at Lafayette, Colorado, the funeral being held on July 9th.

Charles A. Dean and family spent their annual vacation in the north country.

R. V. ("Bob") Hotchkiss and wife early in the Spring took a long ride on the placid Pacific, and ended at Honolulu. They spent several happy weeks with a married daughter there, and from the number of leis encircling their shoulders their many friends and relatives were reluctant to see them depart. "Bob" is the tall drum major in uniform who leads our parades each Old Timers Day. He intimated he had a grass skirt for the writer of this column. He is Foreman of "C" Mine at Superior.



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